United Nations

Report of the Acting Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research

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CONTENTS

Chapter		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 11	1
II.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME	12 - 171	3
	A. Training in international affairs management	12 - 89	3
	1. Multilateral diplomacy and negotiation training for diplomats accredited to the United Nations	13 - 32	3
	2. Fellowship programmes	33 - 59	7
	3. "À la carte" training programmes	60 - 86	11
	4. Avenues for the future	87 - 89	18
	B. Training in the management of economic and social development	90 - 171	18
	1. Natural resource and environmental management	91 - 154	19
	2. Debt and financial management	155 - 167	33
	3. Disaster control	168 - 171	36
III.	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME	172 - 202	38
	A. Research	173 - 175	38
	B. Development and dissemination of training material	176 - 202	39
	1. Preventive diplomacy and peace-keeping	177 - 184	39
	2. Natural resource and environmental management	185 - 195	41
	3. MEDALUS project	196 - 199	43
	4. Debt and financial management	200 - 201	44
	5. Disaster management	202	44
IV.	INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION	203 - 211	46
V.	FINANCE AND FUND-RAISING	212 - 222	48
VI.	CONCLUSIONS	223 - 227	51

CONTENTS (continued)

Annexes

		Page
I.	Composition of the Board of Trustees, 1994 to 1996	52
II.	Conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Trustees at its thirty-second session	53
III.	List of training events, 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1994	59
IV.	Statistics on training programmes, 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1994 ...	72
V.	Contributions	78
	A. General Fund	78
	B. Special purpose grants	79
VI.	Roster of cooperating institutions	83

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The period covered by this report (1 July 1992-30 June 1994) may well appear as having been crucial in the life of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). Indeed, during this time span, General Assembly resolution 47/227 has been implemented and the restructuring process of UNITAR completed. This included the transfer of the headquarters of UNITAR from New York to Geneva, a redefinition of the Institute's operational priorities and a streamlining of the programmes, as well as the introduction of stringent measures for improving administrative and financial management.

2. UNITAR has been in constant search of the establishment of balance between prudence in management and the indispensable spirit of enterprise. The priority objective has been reached: no deficit accrued during the period under review. The programmes have grown and regular, strict assessments of their results have been made. UNITAR was unfortunately not able to maintain a liaison office in New York, as requested by the General Assembly in resolution 47/227. This should be a priority for the coming biennium, funds permitting.

3. The Secretary-General has appointed a new Board of Trustees of 12 members only, to allow flexibility and efficiency during the restructuring process. The Trustees have been in regular touch with the Institute and, when the need arises, help solve financial and budgetary questions, for example, through the strengthening of inter-agency cooperation, and giving guidance on implementation of programmes.

4. One hundred and twenty-five training ventures have taken place during the period under review, in four continents. They embodied 991 full days of training, benefiting some 4,649 participants.

5. The training programme in international affairs management has evolved in three particular directions: new topics, aiming at being of direct concrete use, have been introduced in the traditional training programmes in multilateral diplomacy and negotiation for diplomats accredited to the United Nations. "A la carte" training programmes have been designed to answer requests from Member States and institutions. Finally, a series of fellowship training programmes have been launched, based on two decades of experience of the United Nations/ UNITAR fellowship programme in international law. They include a programme in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy, organized jointly with a non-governmental organization, the International Peace Academy, and a training programme in environmental law and policy, prepared and conducted with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). These fellowship programmes can certainly be considered as a major achievement for the period under review.

6. The reorganization of the training programme for the management of economic and social development had a dual purpose: focus on fields where UNITAR enjoys a real comparative advantage, by streamlining the activities and phasing out some of the projects. The second trend has been the extension of the number of programmes. The general aim of this programme is, as will appear in this report, to upgrade the professional skills of human resources in some selected and specific fields and also to put UNITAR's training initiative at the service of multilateral and bilateral cooperation agencies, in particular the secretariat of organizations in charge of facilitating and expediting the implementation of international legal instruments. Details of the programmes will be found in chapter II of the present report.

7. The coming years are likely to see a consolidation of UNITAR training and capacity-building activities. After its restructuring process, UNITAR would certainly need to focus on consolidating the existing activities rather than launching new initiatives. Obviously, the Institute will be able to meet only a small part of the requests for training which it is likely to receive.

8. Research programmes per se are being progressively discontinued. On the other hand, research on and for training has expanded very rapidly during the period under review. This type of research not only aimed at improving ongoing training ventures but also to prepare and distribute innovative training material: comprehensive training packages, distant-learning material, workbooks including specially designed training software, video training material. This material is partly sold (to industrialized countries), partly given free of charge (to developing countries' academia).

9. Special efforts have been made to develop and strengthen inter-agency cooperation. UNITAR is servicing various programmes of the United Nations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEP and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and of specialized agencies. Regular contact has been established with regional commissions. Philanthropic foundations, particularly those based in North America, have shown interest and often given generous support for UNITAR's activities. Concrete projects for joint ventures have been prepared with the United Nations University at Tokyo and the Training Centre of the International Labour Organization (ILO) at Turin. They should reach fruition in the next biennium.

10. Regional intergovernmental organizations from outside the United Nations system are cooperating with UNITAR, by participating as resource persons and through the partial funding of UNITAR's programmes. Special mention must be made of the European Union and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Several governmental agencies in industrialized countries, in particular development cooperation agencies, are cooperating either by contributing to the design of the programme, in proposing and sending experts as resource persons, and also by funding specific programmes in part or in full.

11. Finally, on the financial side, the report of the Board of Auditors for 1993 aptly summarizes the situation: "For the first time in a number of years, UNITAR's General Fund showed a surplus on its operations in 1993. Nevertheless, the overall position of the General Fund remains precarious and further cost-cutting or additional funding from donors or from programme support revenue will be necessary if UNITAR is to continue its present level of activity." The main source of UNITAR's financial vulnerability is its dependence on the varying levels of government contributions and the often late transferral of these funds. UNITAR receives no subsidies from the United Nations regular budget. However, bearing in mind the nature and the extent of the services the Institute renders to the United Nations Organization and its Member States, free space could be made available to UNITAR and perhaps some limited costs of a core staff covered. Also the States should be more committed to contributing to the Institute's General Fund. They are certainly generous with special purpose grants, which are constantly on the increase. It is hoped that the Member States will show their trust in UNITAR's restructured programme of activities and their management through voluntary, non-earmarked contributions. This would ensure the long-term continuity of the Institute.

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TRAINING PROGRAMME

A. Training in international affairs management

12. During the period under review, the training programme in multilateral diplomacy and negotiation underwent three major changes. New topics have been introduced in the training programmes addressed to diplomats accredited to the United Nations. They aim to be of immediate interest and of a concrete nature, dealing more with skills upgrading than with orientation training. Secondly, based on the more than two decade-old United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law, fellowship programmes have been launched and should develop rather rapidly. Finally, "à la carte" training programmes and advisory services are slowly expanding, while not meeting all the requests, owing to lack of funds.

1. Multilateral diplomacy and negotiation training for diplomats accredited to the United Nations

13. The training programmes have developed at Geneva; they continued for a while in New York, in cooperation with the Office of Human Resources Management and were temporarily phased out. Thought is being given to possible ways of re-establishing and rejuvenating these training programmes at United Nations Headquarters, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolutions 47/227 and 48/732. Simultaneously, a survey of training needs has been conducted in 1994 among the diplomatic community at Vienna. Concrete proposals are being prepared which would be implemented in the coming months, funds permitting.

Orientation training

General briefing for new delegates on the work of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly
(New York (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), 16-17 September 1992)

14. This briefing is designed for all those representatives who are attending a session of the General Assembly for the first time. Participants are briefed on the procedures and the agenda of the General Assembly and its Main Committees. They are also provided with practical information on the various services available to delegates.

Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Second Committee of the General Assembly
(New York (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), 17 September 1992)

15. This briefing focuses on the specific functions of the Second Committee and its related organs.

Special briefing for new delegates on the work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly
(New York (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), 18 September 1992)

16. This briefing highlights the specific functions of the Fifth Committee and its related organs, particularly the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Committee for Programme and Coordination.

Orientation seminar for newly accredited members of permanent missions
(Geneva (English and French), 28-30 September 1992; Geneva (English), 8-10 November 1993)

17. This seminar is primarily, though not exclusively, designed for members of permanent missions who have recently been accredited to the United Nations Office at Geneva. The purpose of this seminar is to familiarize participants with the objectives of the United Nations system at Geneva, providing them with information which is relevant for their daily professional lives.

Orientation course on the Security Council for members of the Council
(New York (English, French and Spanish), 7-11 December 1992)

18. The main purpose of this course is to enable representatives of newly elected members of the Security Council, as well as newly arrived representatives of other members of the Council, to familiarize themselves with the work and procedures of this principal organ of the United Nations.

Inter-agency seminar on the international civil service
(Geneva (English), 1-3 March 1993)

19. This seminar aims at introducing the participants - mainly United Nations staff members in the Professional category - to the basic concept of the international civil service and at examining the scope and functioning of the United Nations system as well as the status of the international civil servant.

Orientation course for new members of permanent missions on the work of the United Nations
(New York (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish), 7-21 June 1993)

20. The purpose of the course is to acquaint participants with their new working environment. Its main objectives are to familiarize participants with the role and functions of the United Nations and its principal organs; to help them improve their understanding of negotiating processes and techniques within the United Nations context; to help them gain a better understanding of the functions of a permanent mission and the role of a diplomat in a multilateral setting; and to help increase their awareness of the role of some of the services performed by the Secretariat.

Awareness training

Introduction to international economics
(Geneva (English), 22-26 February 1993; Geneva (French), 29 November-3 December 1993)

21. This course is designed to provide training in international economics for diplomats who are not specialized in economics but who are called upon to deal

with economic issues within the context of their work at the United Nations at Geneva. It offers participants an introduction to the basic concepts and theories of international economics, updating recent economic developments and problems.

Introduction to international economics
(New York (English), 30-31 March 1993)

22. This course is designed for diplomats who are not specialized in economics but who deal with economic issues within their context of their work at the United Nations in New York. The training programme covers the basic concepts and principles of economic relations, also taking into account certain major economic development issues.

Seminar on the structure and the functions of the principal organs of the United Nations
(Geneva (English), 26-30 April 1993; Geneva (French), 3-7 May 1993; Geneva (English), 2-6 May 1994; Geneva (French), 9-11 May 1994)

23. The objective of this course is to provide a general overview of the United Nations system, to examine the characteristics of its six principal organs, and to study the procedures and practices of those organs. Furthermore, this training programme attempts to examine the decision-making process of various United Nations organs and to familiarize participants with the practice of negotiating and drafting resolutions by means of a simulation exercise.

Seminar on selected current issues and trends in the United Nations system
(Geneva (English), 21-25 June 1993)

24. The objectives of this seminar are to review and discuss selected issues and trends in the United Nations system; to identify and assess the complementary roles of Member States and of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, as well as the extent and limitations of the role of United Nations organizations; to identify problems and potential changes which might be considered in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of international cooperation.

Privileges and immunities of diplomats accredited to the United Nations at Geneva
(Geneva (French), 14 February 1994)

25. This course briefs Geneva-based diplomats on their privileges and immunities and examines the legal status of permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Geneva.

Skills training

Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(New York (English), 13-17 July 1992; New York (French), 8-12 February 1993; New York (English), 8-12 March 1993)

26. This workshop's objectives are to deepen and update participants' knowledge and understanding of the interrelationship between the structure of the United Nations and its documentation; to develop skills in retrieving information and documentation generated by principal and subsidiary organs (with particular emphasis on the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council); and to

develop their skills in the effective use of the various reference facilities and modern facilities available at the United Nations.

Seminar on the settings, issues and techniques of multilateral economic negotiations
(Geneva (English), 14-18 September 1992; Geneva (English), 14-18 June 1993; Geneva (French), 18-22 October 1993)

27. This seminar aims at providing participants with in-depth information on the setting, issues and techniques of economic negotiations, taking into consideration the specific aspects of different United Nations organs and their conferences.

Workshop on the procedures for the settlement of trade disputes in GATT
(Geneva (French), 22-23 September 1992; Geneva (English), 8-9 June 1993; Geneva (English), 1-2 March 1994)

28. This workshop explains the institutional structure of GATT and its basic rules and describes the processes used by the contracting parties to resolve trade disputes within the GATT system. It is geared towards diplomats in charge of GATT affairs within their permanent missions.

Basic communication skills
(Geneva (English), 2-3 December 1992)

29. The objective of this seminar is to acquaint participants with the basic elements of communication and to help them improve their communication skills. This includes an introduction to different communication levels, an analysis of the participants' own communication styles and their adaptability to different situations, as well as constructive ways of achieving more effective communication.

Workshop on public speaking
(Geneva (English), 26-27 January 1993; Geneva (English), 11-12 April 1994)

30. This workshop aims at improving participants' speaking and presentation skills and developing a convincing personal style of addressing audiences. Basic principles of delivering public presentations are discussed and styles and techniques studied.

Workshop on the structure, retrieval and use of United Nations documentation
(Geneva (French), 27-29 April 1993; Geneva (English), 26-28 April 1994)

31. This workshop's objectives are to broaden and update participants' knowledge about the relationship between the structure of the United Nations and its documentation, to develop skills in retrieving information from various sources within the United Nations system, to identify and use the various instruments published by the Organization and to provide skills for maintaining document collections in an effective manner.

Workshop on effective time management
(Geneva (English), 24-25 January 1994)

32. The purpose of this workshop is to teach participants how to structure their daily work effectively and efficiently; to evaluate participants' current timing strategies and discover new ways to optimize them; and to teach

participants internal and external methods to help them maximize the time available.

2. Fellowship programmes

33. The fellowship-type training programmes offer many advantages. Within a well-defined conceptual framework, they focus on specific topics and examine them thoroughly. These programmes attract numerous applications from Governments and various United Nations bodies, with a significant interest expressed by various high-ranking and dedicated civil servants. During the period under review, besides the traditional fellowship programme in international law, three new fellowship programmes have been designed and conducted with funding from extrabudgetary resources.

(a) United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law (The Hague, 6 July-14 August 1992 and 5 July-13 August 1993)

34. Under the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law, established by General Assembly resolution 2099 (XX), UNITAR, in collaboration with the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, organizes annually at The Hague the United Nations/UNITAR fellowship programme in international law. The programme is open to candidates from developing countries. The programme is held on the premises of the Peace Palace, site of the International Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Academy of International Law.

35. The basic objective of the programme is to provide qualified persons, in particular middle-grade government legal officers and young teachers of international law, with an opportunity:

(a) To update and deepen their knowledge of recent developments in international law;

(b) To familiarize themselves with international legal issues, particularly those questions of special interest to developing countries;

(c) To exchange and share with other practitioners of international law information on legal problems of common or special interest.

36. To qualify for the fellowship, candidates should be in the 24-40 age group. They should be law graduates with practical experience in the field of international law.

37. Participants may choose one of three study schemes:

Scheme A: United Nations/UNITAR programme in international law/The Hague with complementary attendance of lectures at the Academy of International Law, followed by an internship at a United Nations organization or a specialized agency (three months).

Scheme B: United Nations/UNITAR programme in international law/The Hague with complementary attendance of lectures at the Academy of International Law, and (1) attendance of the International Law Seminar organized in connection with the annual session of the International Law Commission at Geneva, and

(2) short-term internship at a United Nations organization or a specialized agency or individual research (two weeks).

Scheme C: United Nations/UNITAR programme in international law/The Hague with complementary attendance of lectures at the Academy of International Law.

38. The 1992 and 1993 course schedules covered the following topics: international economic law, international financial law, international trade law, treaty law, the role of the United Nations in a new world order, United Nations peace-keeping operations, the codification of international law, the right of people to self-determination, the implementation of Chapter VII of the charter by the Security Council, human rights law, refugee law, international humanitarian law, international environmental law.

39. Seventeen trainees from the following countries participated in the 1992 programme: Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Oman, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Zaire, Zambia. Twenty trainees were chosen among 162 applicants to participate in the 1993 programme. The selected candidates came from the following countries: Albania, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Colombia, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Mali, Mexico, Myanmar, Paraguay, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Singapore, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

(b) UNITAR/International Peace Academy fellowship programme in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy
(Burg Schlaining, Austria, 6-27 September 1993 and 27 June-9 July 1994)

40. The fellowship programme in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy sponsored by UNITAR and the International Peace Academy (IPA) was developed during 1993 with assistance from three Governments (Australia, Austria and Sweden) and several United States foundations (the United States Institute of Peace, the Rockefeller Financial Services and the Arthur Ross Foundation). The programme represents the first joint programme of the two institutions.

41. Objectives: The major goal of this programme is to address the needs of the United Nations, regional organizations, and Governments for training in dispute resolution. The fellowship programme offers advanced training in conflict analysis, negotiation and mediation to international and national civil servants who wish to learn or refine these skills. The training is based on the latest knowledge in this field and its focus is on preventing and resolving international disputes through the United Nations.

42. A longer-term but also important goal is to develop an institutional capacity for debriefing and retrieval of United Nations practices and experience in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy in order to strengthen the United Nations potential for institutional learning and memory.

43. The fellowship programme in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy is offered in two parts to allow participants to choose the type and duration of training which they require. The core programme involves an intensive three-week course and the extended programme involves an individual case-study project designed to provide a more in-depth experience for those who have participated in the core programme.

44. The first core programme took place from 6 to 27 September 1993 at Burg Schlaining, Austria. The extended programme took place on 16 and 17 May 1994 at the International Peace Academy in New York.

45. The core programme provides participants with a comprehensive framework for understanding how disputes begin, escalate and are resolved. Case-studies of past and current conflict situations are presented by senior officials who have been involved in attempts to resolve them. These case-studies serve as the basis for extensive discussion of the issues, obstacles and problems which occur in real life international dispute resolution. The programme also offers hands-on practice in the skills needed to carry out effective preventive diplomacy and peacemaking. Negotiation and mediation skills are practised through exercises, simulations, role-playing and feedback.

46. Participants choosing to take part in the extended programme select a recent or ongoing case to review and evaluate. An expert supervisor is assigned for each case. Through a fact-finding visit to the field, interviews with those involved and the review of United Nations records and other relevant literature, participants attempt to analyse the conflict, its development and attempts to resolve it. An oral account of the case is presented to an audience of United Nations staff and other experts for feedback and discussion. Subsequently, a written report is prepared and submitted to expert readers for further comment.

47. The most outstanding case-studies will be selected as training material for future programmes and included in a case handbook.

48. Participation: Twenty-four participants took part in the 1993 core programme. These included eight United Nations staff members from the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), two staff members from regional organizations (the Organization of African Unity and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe), 12 diplomats from a range of countries, one staff member from Médecins sans frontières, and one parliamentarian. Six persons took part in the extended programme, including two United Nations staff members and four diplomats.

49. Outcome: Evaluations from both programmes were very positive. Participants felt that the course was exceedingly useful and relevant to their work. Following the successful outcome of the 1993 programme, there were over 130 applications for the 30 places available in the 1994 programme.

(c) UNEP/UNITAR training programme in environmental law and policy in association with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) (Nairobi, 29 November-17 December 1993)

50. The first session of the global training programme in environmental law and policy was jointly organized and conducted by the UNEP Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre and UNITAR, in association with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). It was carried out at UNEP headquarters at Nairobi from 29 November to 17 December 1993.

51. The objective of the programme is to inform and train the participants of the legal and institutional developments at international and national levels in the field of environmental law. It aims to inspire a greater interest in and commitment towards the use of environmental law as an instrument for translating sustainable development policies into action. The Programme enables participants to take initiatives, on a more informed basis, in their respective

home countries for the development and implementation of environmental law at international and national levels.

52. The three-week training programme is specifically designed to respond to the needs of developing countries. The methodologies applied require active involvement of the participants with a view to promoting the realization of tangible results. It covers an introduction to environmental law, a detailed examination of major global and regional environmental conventions (including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal), an analytical survey of national legislative and institutional regimes adopted by various countries for environmental management, and an overview of new developments in environmental law and institutions in respect of subjects such as environment and trade, liability and restitution, transfer of technology, environmental problems of human settlements and land use.

53. The training programme is conducted by experts from UNEP and other United Nations bodies and organizations, representatives of environmental convention secretariats, the World Bank, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and several other experts in the field of environmental law and policy.

54. The teaching methodologies applied include lectures and group discussions, country presentations by participants, case-studies and simulation exercises. The selected candidates are required to make oral and written country presentations on various items in the programme. The participants must acquaint themselves fully with their respective country's environmental problems, priorities and policies; of the existing legislative and institutional arrangements for environmental management, conservation of natural resources and achievement of sustainable development and of the states of participation in international environmental conventions and their implementation and proposals, if possible, for future action in the legislative and institutional field for environmental management for sustainable development. They should also be aware of domestic-international linkages.

55. One hundred and ninety-two candidates submitted their applications for this first global programme. Twenty-three trainees, whose current and/or future functions require specialization in environmental law and policy and the development or implementation of related legislation, participated in the training; trainees from the following countries were selected to participate: Bahrain, Barbados, Brazil, China, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Viet Nam and Zambia.

(d) Fellowship programme in environmental negotiations and decision-making

56. The programme aims at helping developing countries and countries with economies in transition institutionalize public participation and negotiations in the environmental decision-making processes. The programme emphasizes the active participation of key governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and is not designed merely to transfer skills; rather the focus is on building or strengthening solid environmental decision-making processes. To this end, UNITAR and its programme partners, such as the National Institute for Dispute Resolution (NIDR), will provide and coordinate technical assistance from a range

of negotiation practitioners and make this available to the countries, through a series of workshops and training events.

57. The programme is based on:

(a) Analysing and understanding the environmental issues presented by the national representatives;

(b) Introducing participants to selected negotiation and conflict resolution skills, to permit them to start discussion of how public participation and consensus-building might be implemented;

(c) Testing the assumptions about building institutional capacity and reviewing them in a training forum.

58. The various steps taken by the programme are:

(a) Engaging key people from governmental and non-governmental organizations in the process. In the case of the Czech Republic and Slovakia (the first two participating countries) contacts were made in late 1993 and early 1994 with representatives from: ministries of the environment, foreign affairs and the economy; the Academy of Science; environmental non-governmental organizations; the Society for Sustainable Living; the Charles University (Prague); the Comenius University (Bratislava); environmental journalists; and local communities;

(b) Identification of domestic (in-country) needs;

(c) Assessment of existing resource base;

(d) Proposing appropriate training and approaches.

59. It is intended to set up a series of workshops in each of the regions. A survey mission will help in formulating the content of the national workshop. The main objective will be to address specific environmental issues in each republic and to work towards managing them in an effective way. Initial discussions with Czech and Slovak counterparts have raised the following issues as subjects for analysis:

(a) Environmental impact assessment procedures on energy policy;

(b) Environmental decision-making by local or municipal institutions that have been given the responsibility to make those decisions but lack the necessary resources or skills;

(c) Waste management policy at the city level;

(d) Role of the public in influencing a public transport policy.

3. "À la carte" training programmes

60. During the period under review, the requests for "à la carte" training programmes have steadily increased. On the one hand, UNITAR's ongoing programmes became better known and credible after the restructuring process was being completed. On the other hand, the arrival of new Member States in the multilateral arena has also increased the need for training in various aspects

of international affairs management. The à la carte training programmes remain very flexible to respond to specific needs of countries or institutions. They have to be funded through extrabudgetary resources.

(a) Training in peace-keeping operations

61. UNITAR launched a training programme to meet some of the new requirements for training in peace-keeping. Emphasis was placed on the newer aspects of peace-keeping, such as complex settlement plans which involve both civilian and military components. Case-studies and simulation exercises were elements in the teaching process. Present peace-keeping operations are multidimensional and involve personnel from the Member States, the Secretariat and the United Nations system. UNITAR has introduced a series of peace-keeping forums, to keep these diverse groups informed about critical issues in the field of peace-keeping.

62. To date, UNITAR training programmes have been available mostly to New York-based diplomats and military attachés. They remain quite modest when compared with the expanding needs in this field. New directions are now being explored by UNITAR, with the completion of its restructuring process and transfer of headquarters to Geneva. Parallel to the conduct of seminars, workshops and forums, in 1993 UNITAR conducted research on possible training ventures, despite the limited financial resources available.

63. With the transfer of UNITAR headquarters from New York to Geneva, the training programmes addressed to diplomats and military attachés accredited to United Nations Headquarters had, unfortunately, to be put on hold. In the meantime, however, UNITAR has developed up-to-date training materials in peace-keeping. In addition to the simulation exercises, UNITAR has produced, in 1993, six state-of-the-art instructional videos, which have been made available in English in 1994.

64. UNITAR is designing and should commence a training programme in correspondence instruction, in response to the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, during its spring 1993 meeting. The programme will be dedicated to the development and distribution of peace-keeping training material. The courses will support United Nations doctrine and will be available to United Nations personnel and others who need to become acquainted with United Nations peace-keeping procedures. Course content would be controlled by appropriate United Nations officials. The most effective media (booklets, videos, etc.) will be used and courses will be produced as cost-efficiently as possible. The programme will not attempt to replace existing classroom courses but will supplement these courses, and provide a lower-cost and readily available facility for training of knowledge-based topics.

65. The present status of courses being planned in 1993-1994 is as follows:

(a) The history of peace-keeping: the pre-1988 and post-1988 history courses will be combined into one course to cover four phases: observer missions (1948-1956); creation of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force (1956-1973); the revival of peace-keeping (1973-1987); and multidimensional peace-keeping (1988 to present).

(b) Peace-keeping on the ground - the management of traditional peace-keeping operations: a how-to course for mid-grade military officers and civilian administrators. How to command, control, lead, manage and operate peace-keeping operations. Observation points, checkpoints, patrolling,

escorting, rules of engagement, negotiations, convoys, management, logistics, organization, the goal of a peace-keeping operation, communications, legal authority and legal restrictions, security, civil matters, strategy and tactics.

(c) Logistics: course currently under revision.

(d) Front-line peace-keeping: a how-to course for front-line non-commissioned officers and enlisted personnel. Front-line strategy and tactics. How to run observation points and checkpoints, patrolling, escorting, rules of engagement, negotiations, convoys. The goal of peace-keeping operations, surveillance, communications, responsibilities of peace-keepers, handling civilians, handling terrorists, security and protection of peace-keepers and other United Nations-related personnel. Development awaiting identification of course author.

(e) The law of war - the Geneva Convention, humanitarian issues and peace-keeping: this course is being prepared for members of the military components of United Nations peace-keeping operations, from the junior troops to the Commanding Officer, and will deal with the law of war according to its relevance to peace-keeping operations.

(f) Escort and convoy operations: development pending.

(g) Humanitarian operations: course content will reflect the UNHCR handbook on refugees.

(h) Political and diplomatic aspects of peace-keeping: development suspended for the time being in accordance with an agreement between UNITAR and the Department of Peace-keeping Operations.

(i) Observer missions: development suspended in accordance with the above-mentioned agreement.

(j) Mission-specific courses: the mission-specific courses will deal with each individual peace-keeping mission and will familiarize potential United Nations peace-keepers with practical aspects and operational tasks of their mission prior to deployment. These courses will cover two areas. The first area will be the genesis and background to the dispute, and will include the social, political and ethnic issues that may have contributed to the conflict. Also included will be the geography, climate, customs and culture of the region's population. The second area will be the nature of the United Nations intervention and the organization of the mission. This section will include the Security Council resolution establishing the mission and its mandate as well as the organization of the United Nations force; command, control and communication; rules of engagement; status of forces; transportation; and other topics relating to the actual operation of the mission.

66. A regional peace-keeping conference on the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC): debriefing and lessons was prepared in 1993 and will be held in Singapore in August 1994, organized jointly with the Institute of Policy Studies. The emphasis of the conference will be a thorough debriefing of the UNTAC operation, in the general framework of United Nations peace-keeping efforts. The analysis should provide a systematic assessment of the strong and weak points of UNTAC, draw lessons for future United Nations peace-keeping operations and, finally, review new training concepts and methodologies to ensure the better preparation, through training, of the personnel to be involved in these operations. The following topics will be debated:

(a) Peace-keeping: preparation, operation, mine-clearing;

(b) Humanitarian assistance: repatriation, relief management, rehabilitation;

(c) Civilian staff: civilian police, United Nations staff (administration of justice, procurement, logistics, political and administrative management);

(d) Election monitoring: preparation and conduct.

67. Participants, civilian and military personnel from 14 countries have been invited. They are those dealing with peace-keeping issues at national and international levels. The resource persons have been identified among world-class experts with direct experience of, or expertise in, peace-keeping operations. The conference will also bring together many actors of the United Nations system: Department of Peace-keeping Operations, UNHCR, Office of Human Resources Management, Department of Humanitarian Affairs, Department of Political Affairs, including the Electoral Assistance Unit, UNDP, United Nations University (UNU), etc.

(b) Computer literacy training and access to United Nations databases

68. The programme was launched in August 1993 to respond to Economic and Social Council resolutions 1991/70 and 1992/67 on the need to harmonize and improve accessibility to United Nations information systems, and to comply with requests by the diplomatic community in Geneva and New York for training in these areas. To encourage the widest possible participation, registration fees were kept low and scholarships granted to staff of permanent missions of developing countries. Altogether, there were 200 participants enrolled in the software application workshops and United Nations information systems. Participants represented an even division between the missions and United Nations organizations staff.

69. In the pilot phase, a United States-based university was chosen to conduct, at Geneva, the computer training workshops lasting from August to November 1993. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) provided instructors on the United Nations information systems and the use of their training room. The results from the pilot phase served as an information base for continuing the programme and for making it a regular feature in the UNITAR calendar of activities. After a lapse of three months during which an overall assessment of the pilot phase was prepared, classes resumed in March 1994 and are to continue to the end of the year. Altogether, about 17 courses are held each month with an average participation of 50 students. Questionnaires are handed to the students at the end of the course and their responses evaluated. So far, their comments have been on the whole favourable. Certificates are given to each student who attended the course.

70. It is planned to resume INTERNET and TIES (Telecom Information Exchange Services) courses in the future. The pilot phase proved that there is interest in these two domains and UNITAR intends to continue the collaboration with ITU in the conduct of these courses.

71. The programme was established on the premise that registration fees would cover the costs, including remuneration of the instructors, and training materials.

(c) Advisory services

72. During the period under review, UNITAR continued to develop its contacts with training institutions in developing countries and States in transition. UNITAR staff have participated also in various international and regional seminars aiming at assessing training needs and ways to meet them, in particular in the newly independent countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Concrete proposals have been submitted to UNDP.

73. UNITAR does not offer full-fledged academic teaching curricula, since, in many countries, national diplomacy training institutes often have a greater comparative advantage in the academic field. National diplomatic academies do, however, represent reliable partners in joint training ventures. The UNITAR Training Support Unit, in cooperation with designated national institutions and the decision makers of the ministries of foreign affairs, is equipped to compile a training needs assessment and inventory of existing facilities. Advisory services are provided in order to help develop training curricula, course designs, teaching materials and manuals in the field of international relations.

74. More specifically, UNITAR advisory services include training in curriculum development, in particular:

(a) Design, evaluation and review of training curriculum to upgrade the national diplomacy training programmes in order to render them more need-oriented;

(b) Preparation of course designs, teaching materials and manuals in the three basic fields of history of international relations and political science; international law and international organizations; and international economics and finance;

(c) Assistance in the identification and recruitment of international experts for the teaching of international relations, international investment, commercial negotiations and trade/aid negotiations, and any other areas identified by the national authorities concerned.

(d) Requests for diplomatic training from Member States and institutions

75. Several requests have been received by UNITAR, from Member States or national and regional institutions, for training programmes aiming at strengthening ministries of foreign affairs. Projects are at various stages of development for countries in Eastern Europe, Central Asia, French- and English-speaking Africa, Latin America. UNDP departments at Headquarters and UNDP field officers have been kept abreast of the development of the projects.

76. UNITAR's contribution is based on the following premises: multilateral diplomacy is gaining an increasing role in today's world, particularly for small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and countries in economic and political transition. In its capacity as an autonomous institute of the United Nations system, UNITAR can play an obvious role, which would certainly be amplified through cooperation with existing national or regional institutions.

77. Over the last two decades, developing countries have acquired diplomatic skills. They have gained expertise in the conduct of their own foreign relations. They however need more versatile skills, since the size of their diplomatic staff is by necessity limited. The diplomat thus needs to be very

much a "generalist", with strong skills in many and diverse fields. The training needs to be answered are threefold:

(a) Immediate needs which can be met through tailor-made training programmes, for example, "crash workshops", hands-on and of short duration;

(b) Mid-term needs which could be better met through active training methods, such as training by correspondence or distance learning in international law and relations;

(c) *Long-term training, which implies* the building of academic institutions and the establishment of a network of university correspondents.

78. UNITAR is conducting a comprehensive programme which includes six training modules corresponding to a specific theme and, within each module, three different levels of specificity/complexity to answer the varying needs of the various levels of staff according to their seniority and responsibility. The six thematic modules are the following:

(a) United Nations and multilateral diplomacy;

(b) Techniques of negotiation;

(c) International economics and trade;

(d) Sustainable development and environmental negotiation;

(e) Peacemaking and peace-keeping;

(f) Information systems management.

79. Since October 1991, UNITAR has assumed responsibility from UNDP for the project entitled "Foreign affairs training for government officials of the Transitional Government of Ethiopia". Similar training ventures are planned for the newly independent countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia.

80. The programme in Ethiopia has evolved to include the following training modules:

(a) Diplomatic and consular training programme: A 16-week programme is designed to train 30 to 40 selected government officials in foreign affairs knowledge, expertise and management, and covers the following areas: spoken and written English courses taught by native English-speaking experts; an overview of international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; international political relations; international law; international economic relations; international economic institutions; multilateral diplomacy; regional political relations; foreign policy and relations (historical and contemporary); and diplomatic and consular functions and management.

(b) Diplomatic management development programme: A one-week programme is designed to train some 30 to 40 ambassadors, high-level diplomatic and consular personnel, and high-level government officials in organizational aspects of management; strategic management; management leadership; human relations; management of change; effective decision-making; management by objectives; management by delegation of duties; management of meetings; communication and interpersonal skills; and performance appraisal.

(c) Trade development and negotiation seminar: This seminar is offered as a training course for high-level diplomatic and consular personnel and high-level government officials in the following subjects: global, regional and local markets; international trading system and marketing; trade promotion, management measures and regulations; international business negotiations; private foreign investment; modern product research and development, packaging and product marketing; technology acquisition, use and development; international and national banking; international and national shipping, transmitting, and customs regulations; and product promotion and distribution.

(e) Training for journalists from developing countries

81. UNITAR and the International Press Service Cooperative Society (IPS) have conducted a project to train journalists from third world countries in reporting on international cooperation, multilateral diplomacy and the promotion of social and economic development. The long-term objective of this project is to enable journalists and non-governmental organization communicators to contribute to mutual international understanding of economic and social development issues.

82. The fundamental training technique adopted by UNITAR and IPS is "on-the-job" training. In this type of training, journalists are not removed from their normal working environment but, while continuing in their daily routine, they are released for part of the time to work on specific training assignments under the direct supervision of a senior colleague, normally an editor of the news agency IPS. He or she follows a step-by-step programme composed of briefing sessions, assignments, and regular discussions on the strong or weak points of the trainee's performance. Close contact and an ongoing exchange between the editor and the trainee helps the latter to improve and ensure the generation of material appropriate for distribution to media subscribers. In order to equip trainers and trainees with uniform and easily accessible information on development issues, IPS provides a training package consisting of a glossary of terms and concepts in development; and training briefs on various issues of development, such as the environment, women, children, poverty and international cooperation to promote democratic aid/trade policies.

83. During the period under review, 98 journalists, from the four developing regions, have received training through IPS senior staff.

(f) Transportation management training

84. One of the most important challenges in economic transition is the need to modernize transportation and logistics management systems. Although progress is being made in improving these systems and modernizing transportation networks, there is a lack of specific knowledge and a need to upgrade certain managerial and technical skills to place these activities in a common framework. This is particularly true where transportation and communication infrastructure and operations are shifting from more traditional public control to one where the private sector is the major driving force and decision maker.

85. During the winter of 1992, UNITAR organized, at Hamburg, Germany, a training workshop in intermodal transportation and logistics management for civil servants from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Eleven participants took part in this three-week training venture.

86. Moreover, UNDP has requested that UNITAR assist in the solution of the transportation challenges facing the countries in transition of Eastern Europe

through training in the framework of the UNDP Intermodal Transportation Information Systems Programme (ITIS). The ITIS programme goal is to assist each recipient country in starting up and developing self-sustaining capabilities for the collection, validation and processing of transportation data and information. This data will be used for efficient policy and scenario analysis, and for multimodal transportation planning which includes economic analysis for justifying policy changes and optimization and prioritization of transport projects to satisfy the lending requirements of international financial organizations. During the period under review, UNITAR has made proposals regarding its possible role within the ITIS programme in developing supporting training methodologies, including providing training workshops and designing training material which address issues mentioned above and other relevant matters.

4. Avenues for the future

87. The activities conducted during the period from July 1992 to June 1994 under the training programme in international affairs management have undergone a strict streamlining process. Several programmes have been deleted, on others decisions will probably be taken in the near future. While the fields of intervention have declined, the number of specialized training ventures on each individual topic have expanded substantially, taking advantage of UNITAR's expertise.

88. Training needs in the field of international affairs management are diversified and pressing. The financial means, however, are somewhat diminished. Potential donors need to be convinced of the direct link between open society-style negotiation and development activities. The evident interaction between poverty and violence, education and democracy, peace and economic development can no longer be neglected.

89. In recent months, UNITAR has been studying ways and means to integrate its training programme in diplomacy and negotiation more closely with various aspects of its other training ventures on economic and social development. Proposals have been prepared for the conduct of training programmes at the country level through the design of progressively more comprehensive curricula, encompassing the many facets of sustainable human resources development.

B. Training in the management of economic and social development

90. During the period under review, additional funds have been pledged and received for training programmes in economic and social development. However, UNITAR has thought it prudent not to change the existing focus and orientation, so as not to disperse its limited human and material resources. The growth of the activities has been conducted simultaneously with a streamlining of the programmes and the consequent phasing out of some of them. Moreover, areas of synergy and convergence have been sought between projects within each individual programme. The different ventures aim collectively towards the progressive establishment of a larger, single and comprehensive training programme for skills upgrading in selected fields of economic and social development.

1. Natural resource and environmental management

91. Since 1986, UNITAR has designed and conducted a variety of training activities, ranging from workshops and seminars to round tables and the development of outreach material, on various aspects of environmental management. Grouped under the UNITAR environmental training programmes, those activities substantially expanded during the period under review. They focus on two main areas:

(a) Training in the applications of environmental information systems;

(b) Training in the implementation, at the national level, of international and regional environmental legal instruments and agreements.

92. Through the design of a conceptual framework, the conduct of training cycles, and the development of training material, UNITAR's objective is to serve both Member States and lead agencies of the United Nations system in developing their skills and know-how for tackling environmental problems. Additional à la carte activities are also developed when specific needs are expressed, and when the resources are made available to the Institute for this purpose. Training programmes are currently in progress in the following areas:

(a) Environmental information systems, including policy-oriented research;

(b) Implementation of the London Guidelines;

(c) Establishment of pollutant release and transfer registers;

(d) Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(e) Environmental negotiations and decision-making;

(f) Environmental law and policy.

93. The Institute is currently strengthening its capacities to provide training and outreach "packages" to assist the Member States in implementing the many regional and global conventions and agreements. Whenever possible, this would be done by providing the training expertise of the Institute to the various secretariats administrating the conventions, particularly those based at Geneva. Such a comprehensive focus would allow for expertise and know-how to be applied to a wide range of environmental issues that could be used, mutatis mutandis, by the countries in their efforts to meet the increasing obligations and also benefit from the many opportunities provided through international and regional commitments.

(a) Environmental information systems

94. The UNITAR training programme in environmental information systems (EIS) aims to work through a framework to coordinate and harmonize the efforts of scientists, planners, decision makers and donors involved in the development of tools and techniques to be used for environmental decision-making for sustainable development. This programme builds upon UNITAR's extensive experience in the field since 1986, and is also a response to chapter 40 of Agenda 21. The programme aims at:

(a) Improving the implementation of training and education modules and materials;

(b) Fostering or establishing where necessary communication networks between users of geographic information systems (GIS) and their partners to assist in training and exchange of information;

(c) Assisting in making data available to develop decision-making techniques.

95. Several training seminars and workshops have been held during the period under review in Africa (Niger, Tunisia, Zimbabwe), Asia (Nepal, Thailand, Viet Nam), Europe (Croatia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Switzerland) and Latin America (Brazil, Chile).

96. In August 1992, in cooperation with the Government of Italy and the São Paulo Municipality, Brazil, UNITAR conducted an introductory workshop on GIS for health care and urban management at São Paulo for 20 professionals from the São Paulo Municipality. This one-week workshop provided tools and techniques to assist in the Municipality's ongoing activities in health care and urban planning. Eight Municipality agencies and a local health care non-governmental organization attended the workshop.

97. In September 1992, UNITAR conducted an advanced training workshop in geographic information systems for mountain ecosystem and environmental management at Kathmandu for 13 scientists and planners from Nepali institutions. The workshop, conducted at the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), was held in cooperation with the ICIMOD mountain environment and natural resources information system (MENRIS) department. Alumni of an introductory training workshop attended this session.

98. In October 1992, an introductory workshop on GIS and remote sensing for environmental and natural resource management was conducted at Druskininkai, Lithuania, in cooperation with and at the request of the UNEP Global Resource Information Database (GRID) Centre at Arendal, Norway. The seven-day workshop was attended by 26 professionals from Lithuanian and Latvian government ministries and universities. The workshop focused on building capacities to assist in the establishment of Baltic national environmental information centres.

99. In March 1993, UNITAR conducted the second Latin American regional advanced workshop on GIS for environmental management in Chile. The three-week workshop was attended by 20 alumni scientists and planners from eight countries and conducted in cooperation with the Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne and the University of Chile.

100. In June 1993, AFRICAGIS'93 was conducted in Tunisia (see para. 113 below). This workshop has established the framework for a comprehensive training programme in geoinformation, communications technology, negotiations and decision-support systems in the region for 1993 and beyond. The seminar was attended by over 100 professionals from African, European and North American institutions.

101. In August 1993, UNITAR conducted a follow-up advanced São Paulo Municipality workshop on GIS for urban management with an emphasis on specific ARCCAD tools and the decision-making process for 23 professionals. The one-week workshop was conducted in cooperation with the São Paulo Municipality, São Paulo

State University and the Environmental Systems Research Institute of the United States as a follow-up to the 1992 introductory workshop.

102. In October 1993, UNITAR conducted the first training of trainers workshop, in cooperation with the Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne, the University of Fribourg, Longman GeoInformatics and Clark University. The two-week workshop was conducted at the Lausanne school and trained 10 of the most active alumni GIS trainers from Asia, Africa and Latin America. The workshop explored some of the tools and techniques in technology transfer most appropriate for developing countries through lectures and experiences gained by participating universities in developed and developing countries.

103. An advanced Slovakian national workshop on GIS for ecological planning was conducted at Banska Bystrica, Slovakia, in October 1993. The workshop was conducted in cooperation with the Slovak Ministry of Environment, the Slovak Landscape Ecology Centre and Clark University. Twenty professionals from the Ministry's field offices throughout the country were selected for the six-day workshop.

104. In November 1993, the Mediterranean regional advanced workshop on GIS for coastal zone management 1993 was held, in cooperation with the priority action programme/Regional Activities Centre of Split, the University of Alexandria and the Environmental Systems Research Institute. The six-day workshop trained some 16 alumni and their colleagues from six countries in the techniques of coastal zone planning and monitoring.

105. UNITAR conducted two workshops in the Asian region in cooperation with GRID Bangkok (now referred to as GRID/Asia), and Clark University in November. The first was the UNEP/UNITAR/ICIMOD Cycle II Bangladeshi national workshop on the use of environmental information systems for integrated environmental and urban planning, conducted in cooperation with the ICIMOD/MENRIS, Kathmandu, the Local Government Engineering Department, Dhaka, and Clark University. This one-week workshop was the follow-up to the introductory workshop conducted by ICIMOD with assistance by UNITAR, and was but one activity within a larger, five-year cycle of regional training for ICIMOD member countries.

106. Following the Bangladeshi workshop, UNITAR conducted the advanced Asian regional workshop on environmental information systems for environmental management in Thailand. The five-day workshop brought together some 10 alumni and national representatives from environmental Asian institutions, and focused on issues in multi-criteria/multi-objective land use planning in coastal Thailand.

107. In the framework of a memorandum of cooperation between the Regional Centre for Training and Application in Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology (AGHRYMET) for the nine States members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and UNITAR for a six-year training programme, the first training session was held at Niamey from 9 May to 17 June 1994. It had 12 participants from the six Sahelian countries. The aim was to master GIS techniques to deliver decision-making products in the field of food and drought early warning systems.

108. As part of the training programme to promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (see paras. 129-145 below), the EIS programme provided training seminars for country teams in Lithuania and Viet Nam. The country teams are responsible for implementing the Convention at the national level. Following a seminar and presentation,

numerous discussions were held on the utility of EIS tools and techniques to assist the country team. As a result of the seminar and presentation the teams recommended that UNITAR provide training to develop specific EIS capacities to facilitate their activities.

109. The immediate goals of this training component were defined following round-table discussions with members of the country team. The overall goal of the training will be to assist the decision-making process by developing the capacity to understand and benefit from the tools and techniques available for assessing the vulnerability of the environment and populations as a result of climate change.

(b) AFRICAGIS programme

110. During the period under review, the UNITAR EIS training programmes underwent quite a spectacular development. The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the French Ministry of Cooperation, together with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), within the framework of the Observatory of the Sahara and the Sahel (OSS), have entrusted UNITAR with the task of establishing a technical support unit for an Africa-wide programme named AFRICAGIS.

111. The implementation of environmental information systems in sub-Saharan Africa is relatively new. Many of the programmes face numerous problems at both the technical and the institutional level. Most of the partners involved in the programmes, including decision makers, planners, scientists, technicians and donors, feel it is necessary to exchange their experiences to find concrete solutions.

112. AFRICAGIS programme objectives are:

(a) To strengthen African capacity-building through training;

(b) To reinforce human and material capacities in respect of EIS;

(c) To coordinate northern and southern offers of training to meet the demand for training in EIS in Africa.

113. The AFRICAGIS programme is dedicated to networking as a platform of coordination among EIS-related institutions from more than 30 countries in Africa, with the support of European and United States governmental authorities. Within the framework of its cooperation with UNSO/OSS, UNITAR has completed a detailed inventory of GIS in 30 African countries in 1993, to be updated for 1995. More than 100 African EIS experts and representatives from donor agencies attended AFRICAGIS'93, an Africa-wide conference held at Tunis in June 1993. During the event, 11 working groups, carefully identified major needs and concerns of decision makers and appropriate tools and techniques to ensure a long-term, self-sustaining information system process for decision-making. Once the needs and concerns have been identified and communication between data suppliers and users is established, the technical and institutional aspects of information systems, including data and equipment purchases, can be constructively addressed. It was agreed that long-term training programmes, with supporting follow-up activities, were the only solution to the achievement of this goal.

114. The participants proposed a new approach based on:

(a) An understanding of how EIS can affect the decision-making process in institutions at all levels: regional, subregional, national, subnational or grass-roots. Decision-making concepts, methods, examples and experiences will be spelled out following a preliminary evaluation. This will lay the foundation for training which will be a reference point for trainees, trainers, management, prospective partner institutions and donors;

(b) Vertical communication between directors who express the need to fulfil their mandates and the professionals who respond by producing decision-making products using new tools and techniques;

(c) Horizontal communication between departments in order to exchange data, information and ideas, and share facilities;

(d) A follow-up information process, from the identification and expression of users' needs to the evaluation of the benefit of decision-making products.

115. Starting in 1994 that approach is being applied in Niger, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania at the national level and in northern, eastern and western Africa at the regional level. The second conference, AFRICAGIS'95, will be held at Abidjan in March 1995. More than 200 experts are expected from all over Africa. Meanwhile, AFRICAGIS EXPO'95 will attract many GIS distributors to Abidjan. The conference will allow many training and working group sessions on various subjects related to the use of new techniques for natural resources management.

116. Within the framework of the AFRICAGIS programme UNITAR has organized a meeting of directors of GIS Remote Sensing Training Centres active in or for Africa. UNITAR has been requested to set up an inventory and a joint database of all alumni, training material and training events, and to coordinate offers of training in order to meet demands for training within the framework of ongoing regional or national environmental programmes.

(c) Training programme on the implementation of the London Guidelines

117. The training programme on the implementation of the London Guidelines was established in 1991 to assist developing countries in their efforts to implement the London Guidelines for the Exchange of Information on Chemicals in International Trade and to strengthen their chemicals management schemes. The programme is a joint venture of the UNEP International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC) and UNITAR. The training programme has two main objectives: (1) to assist developing countries in the implementation of the "prior informed consent" (PIC) procedure and (2) to assist developing countries in strengthening national information systems for chemicals management. The programme provides training and technical assistance on institutional, administrative, scientific and legal/policy issues relevant to PIC and chemicals information management. By June 1994 the training programme had reached out to more than 60 developing countries in the Asia and Pacific and Latin America and Caribbean regions and, during the second half of 1994, activities will be starting in Africa. More than 1,000 representatives of government agencies, international organizations, industry and trade entities and non-governmental organizations have participated in the training activities. In each of the target regions a series of activities is conducted all of which build on and complement each other. They include:

Phase 1: Assessment of region-specific and country-specific training and technical assistance needs

Phase 2: Regional awareness-raising workshop on the implementation of PIC

Phase 3: Subregional workshop(s) on the implementation of PIC and related issues of chemicals management

Phase 4: Regional workshop on strengthening national information systems for chemicals management

Phase 5: Regional workshop on the role of industry and trade associations in the implementation of PIC

Phase 6: National follow-up workshops on PIC and related issues of chemicals management

Phase 7: On-the-job training and technical assistance activities related to national information systems for chemicals management

Phase 8: Assessment/evaluation of training activities

Phase 9: Regional follow-up workshop on PIC and related issues of chemicals management

Fifteen training workshops were conducted between July 1992 and June 1994.

Regional workshop on the role of industry and trade in implementing PIC (Cha-Am, Thailand, 30 March-10 April 1993)

118. The regional workshop on the role of industry and trade in implementing PIC, held at Cha-Am, Thailand, represented phase 5 of the training programme in the Asia and Pacific region. Ninety-eight representatives of chemical industry and trade associations and companies from 20 countries discussed the role of industry and trade in implementing the PIC procedure. The workshop was organized in association with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Group of National Associations of Agrochemical Manufacturers and the International Council of Chemical Associations. It provided a forum for industry to pose questions, express concerns and develop recommendations for the operation of and compliance with the PIC procedure from an industry perspective. Through a series of information sessions and small working groups, the workshop facilitated in-depth discussions on various aspects of the PIC procedure. Recommendations generated through the workshop were discussed at the sixth meeting of the FAO/UNEP Joint Groups of Experts on PIC, in November 1993.

National workshop on the implementation of the London Guidelines (New Delhi, 8-10 February 1993)

119. The national workshop on the implementation of the London Guidelines in India represented phase 6 of the training programme in the Asia and Pacific region. Support for this workshop was requested from the Government of India as a follow-up to the subregional workshop on the implementation of PIC, held at Kuala Lumpur in December 1991. The workshop brought together 95 representatives from national and regional governmental agencies, industry, and public interest

groups to facilitate the implementation of the London Guidelines in India and to discuss priorities for the establishment of a national register/information system in India. The training programme contributed to the workshop through development of background material; providing technical and scientific lectures; facilitating the participation of other international organizations; and providing support for the overall workshop organization. In addition, the participation of an observer for the Designated National Authority of Sri Lanka was sponsored.

Subregional workshop on the implementation of PIC in Spanish-speaking countries of Central America and the Caribbean
(San José, 3-7 May 1993)

120. The subregional workshop on the implementation of PIC in Spanish-speaking countries of Central America and the Caribbean, held at San José, represented phase 3 of the training programme in the Latin America and Caribbean region. The workshop brought together 53 governmental participants from 8 countries. In order to strengthen inter-agency cooperation between concerned government ministries, each country was represented by representatives from ministries of environment, agriculture, health, labour and industry and the customs authorities. In national and sectoral working groups, participants developed a wealth of concrete recommendations to strengthen chemicals management at the national and subregional levels. As a follow-up to this workshop, several countries decided to participate in the PIC procedure also for industrial and consumer chemicals. In addition, subregional cooperation was strengthened through follow-up activities of the Central American Commission on Environment and Development.

Regional workshop on progress made in the implementation of the code of conduct and the FAO/UNEP Joint Programme on PIC
(Santiago, 19-23 July 1993)

121. The regional workshop on progress made in the implementation of the Code of Conduct and the FAO/UNEP Joint Programme on PIC represented phase 2 of the training programme in the Latin America and Caribbean Region. It brought together all designated national authorities of the region to raise awareness about the PIC procedure and to discuss their responsibilities under the FAO/UNEP Joint Programme. One working group discussed specifically the implementation of PIC for industrial and consumer chemicals in the region and developed concrete recommendations for follow-up activities, including training. The results of the workshop were discussed at the seventh meeting of the FAO/UNEP Joint Groups of Experts held in Rome in February 1994.

Regional follow-up workshop on the implementation of PIC
(Cha-Am, Thailand, 13-16 December 1993)

122. This workshop, organized jointly with FAO, represented phase 5 of the training programme in the Asia and Pacific region. That programme sponsored the participation of designated national authorities nominated under the London Guidelines, while FAO sponsored the participation of authorities nominated under the FAO Code of Conduct. The workshop reviewed progress made over the past two years in implementing the PIC procedure and identified problems faced by designated national authorities in implementing the procedure. Results of the workshop were discussed at the seventh meeting of the FAO/UNEP Joint Groups of Experts.

Regional information session on the International Conference on Chemical Safety
(Bangkok, 17 December 1993)

123. This information session briefed all designated national authorities that had participated in the Cha-Am workshop on developments related to the International Conference on Chemical Safety. The purpose of this briefing was to familiarize technical staff with ongoing developments at the policy level in the area of international chemicals management.

National workshop on PIC and chemical safety
(Havana, 13-16 December 1993)

124. The national workshop on PIC and chemical safety represented phase 5 of the training programme in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Support for the workshop was requested by the Government of Cuba which was committed to organizing a national follow-up to the subregional workshop on the implementation of PIC in Spanish-speaking countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The workshop brought together 65 representatives from national and regional governmental agencies, industry and public interest groups to facilitate the implementation of the London Guidelines in Cuba and to discuss priorities for the establishment of a national register/information system in Cuba. The training programme supported the workshop through the participation of two regional consultants and by providing background material on PIC, IRPTC and the UNEP/UNITAR training programme.

Task force meeting to strengthen capabilities in developing countries with regard to PIC import decisions

125. This meeting brought together designated national authorities from seven countries (three developed and four developing countries) to identify elements of training materials to strengthen chemical risk management/decision capabilities in countries importing chemicals. As a follow-up to this meeting a self-standing training package in this subject area is being developed.

National workshop on chemicals management in Mexico in the context of the London Guidelines, OECD and NAFTA
(Mexico City, 20-24 June 1994)

126. The national workshop on chemicals management in Mexico in the context of the London Guidelines, OECD and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was organized by the Government of Mexico, through its Intersecretariat Commission for the Control of the Processing and Use of Pesticides, Fertilizers and Toxic Substances with support from the UNEP/UNITAR training programme and in cooperation with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Environment Canada and OECD. The main objective of the workshop was to facilitate a dialogue among participants from concerned government agencies and relevant parties to identify national priorities for the environmentally sound management of chemical substances which are imported, produced and used in, and exported from, Mexico. The discussions took place in the context of Mexico's participation in various international organizations and agreements concerned with chemical substances, in particular the London Guidelines, NAFTA and OECD. Recommendations generated by the workshop were discussed by the Intersecretariat Commission at a special meeting on 24 June 1994 and they were integrated into a national action plan for a chemicals programme in Mexico.

Subregional workshop on the implementation of PIC and related issues of chemicals management
(Santa Marta, Colombia, 27 June-1 July 1994)

127. This subregional workshop on the implementation of PIC and related issues of chemicals management represented phase 3 of the training programme in the Latin America and Caribbean region. Thirty-five government representatives from five countries of the Andean Pact participated in the meeting. The main objective of the meeting was to facilitate a diagnosis of the infrastructure at the national level for chemicals management and to facilitate the development of comprehensive national strategies for the implementation of PIC and related issues. In order to facilitate dialogue and inter-agency cooperation between concerned government ministries, each country was represented by personnel from ministries of environment, agriculture, health, labour and industry and the customs authority. In national and sectoral working groups participants developed a wealth of concrete recommendations to strengthen chemicals management at both the national and the subregional levels. As a follow-up to this workshop, several countries decided to participate in the PIC procedure also for industrial and consumer chemicals. Follow-up activities are expected to be conducted through the Andean Pact and through national workshops.

On-the-job training activities to strengthen national information systems for chemicals management in India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand

128. The on-the-job technical training represented phase 7 of the training programme in the Asia and Pacific region. In each of the participating countries (India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand) hands-on training on the IRPTC database was conducted and issues of chemicals management information were discussed in small group settings. Training sessions were conducted on computer hardware provided by the training programme to the participating countries in 1992.

(d) TRACCC: Training programme to promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

129. The pilot phase of the training programme to promote the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (TRACCC) began on 15 July 1993 with preparatory assistance from UNDP/GEF and was approved officially by UNDP/GEF on 31 January 1994. Operations at the country level began in December 1993 and are expected to be concluded by May 1995. By then, the programme will have completed a full training cycle in three countries - Lithuania, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe.

130. The programme started with a one-year pilot phase so as to develop further its training methodology and training resources. By the end of 1994, a training package should be ready for full-scale dissemination. The training package will include information and material on a more detailed training methodology, an established roster of resource persons and regional institutions, adaptable training resources and materials, proven institutional procedures and country guidelines for organizing activities, and a team (programme partners and roster of resource persons) for programme implementation.

131. The programme aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to address the causes and effects of climate change and to promote the implementation of the Convention by supporting national institutions and processes which facilitate the development

of national implementation strategies. As an offshoot of its primary mission, TRACCC also aims to promote feedback to the Convention secretariat and subsidiary bodies on the implementation of the Convention from the ground level. The TRACCC strategy evolves from the following assumptions:

(a) The process of climate change is not a well-accepted scenario in many countries;

(b) The importance of the Convention still has to be accepted at different levels of decision-making, particularly in developing countries where development concerns have higher priority than environmental issues;

(c) The implementation of the Convention calls for decisions and actions involving multiple governmental and non-governmental actors. In many countries, the institutional decision-making processes to address climate change and the application of the Convention can be further strengthened by a structured training programme;

(d) The Convention requires developing country bodies to prepare national communications that involve technical and policy decisions reflecting a broader national implementation strategy;

(e) The Convention, its financial mechanism and other associated activities, provide opportunities for the target countries to respond to climate change in ways that also address national economic, social and environmental goals.

132. On the basis of these assumptions, TRACCC has evolved a "country team" approach which:

(a) Focuses the training effort on a well-defined group of nationals;

(b) Stimulates a process of national dialogue;

(c) Facilitates the establishment of a national decision-making process among existing institutions;

(d) Supports the development of a broad national strategy to address climate change and to implement the Convention;

(e) Allows the countries parties to the Convention to take part in defining the training programme's agenda and its ultimate use.

133. The country team approach involves inviting participating countries to designate a group of representatives from various government agencies, industry, non-governmental organizations and the research/academic community to form a country team, which is then charged with organizing the TRACCC activities (national workshops, consultative meetings) and preparing the national implementation strategy. In turn, the country team is provided with support in the form of training and certain technical resources. The country team can be either an ad hoc group working towards a specified mandate or an existing institutional body such as a national committee.

134. The following objectives have been defined to guide the implementation of the programme:

(a) To facilitate the establishment of multisectoral country teams to spearhead the implementation of the Convention at the national level;

(b) To support the preparation of national implementation strategies which can provide the overall context for the preparation of national communications;

(c) To contribute the experiences of participating countries in implementing the Convention to the global implementation process;

(d) To enhance the capacity of participating countries to bring implementation concerns to the negotiation process initiated by the Convention;

(e) To enhance the capacity of participating countries to meet their present and future obligations under the Convention and to seize opportunities afforded by the Convention to harmonize climate change considerations with national development goals.

135. The programme will produce two sets of outputs, one generated by the participating countries, the other by the programme secretariat and programme partners.

Activities of participating countries

136. The following activities are planned in the participating countries:

(a) Establishment of country teams. This will be facilitated by the programme;

(b) National workshop on the Convention. This is to be organized primarily for national and subnational decision makers and is intended to raise their awareness of the opportunities provided by the Convention and to help establish the setting for the subsequent activities. The workshop will touch on (1) the scientific dimensions of the problem; (2) the possible impacts of climate change in the country; (3) the international and national responses to climate change; and (4) the process for developing a national strategy. Local and international resource persons will provide the substantive resources for the national workshop;

(c) Training of country teams. Two types of training seminars will be provided to country teams: (1) those organized specifically by the programme secretariat (an orientation seminar, seminars on preparing national implementation strategies, preparing national communications, organizing policy dialogues, using EIS for climate change response, and others as the need arises) and (2) those organized by other institutions (technical seminars on, for example, the preparation of national inventories, impact assessment and energy policy analysis, organized by bilateral and multilateral organizations) where country team members can participate under the programme's fellowship mechanism;

(d) Series of national consultative meetings. To be held on various issues relevant to the preparation of a national implementation strategy;

(e) National workshop on the implementation of the Convention. The country team will present the national implementation strategy developed for policy makers at this workshop. The workshop can be complemented by environmental technology demonstrations organized in conjunction with other institutions (for example, the Energy Efficiency 2000 project of the Economic Commission for Europe);

(f) In terms of concrete outputs, the participating countries will generate a national implementation strategy which could provide the context for the preparation of national communications required by the Convention.

137. The national implementation strategy is intended to reflect the national consensus on how the Convention is to be implemented. It will build upon existing and ongoing work, such as country studies, and will include the following elements:

(a) An analysis of the implications of the Convention, which identifies both the obligations and opportunities for the States parties to this instrument;

(b) An assessment, based on current scientific knowledge and the best available data, of the country's vulnerability to climate change, and the country's anthropogenic emissions by sources, and removals by sinks, of greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;

(c) A description of existing and proposed policies of national and subnational governments that significantly affect either the country's vulnerability to climate change or its anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases;

(d) A discussion of the potential for new or modified policies to promote national economic and social development while at the same time addressing the problem of climate change;

(e) A description of ongoing procedures and responsibilities for the development and implementation of policy on climate change;

(f) In close collaboration with other programmes, the identification of the next steps towards the implementation of the Convention and possible projects which could be submitted for funding under the Convention.

138. The national implementation strategy will evolve with inputs from the round tables and consultative meetings, and will differ from country to country depending on the priorities, needs and ongoing initiatives in the countries. An important feature of the training programme is the promotion of collaborative policy-making processes involving government and non-government actors with significant interest in climate change. In this sense, it aims to represent more than just a draft strategy written by a small group of authors.

139. The follow-up period to the training programme can range from one to two years depending on resources. Activities could include a research/training fellowship programme; a follow-up national workshop on the implementation of the Convention; and a regional or subregional meeting of country teams.

Activities of the programme secretariat and programme partners

140. The following activities are to be carried out by the programme secretariat and programme partners:

(a) Further development of the training package. As the programme evolves, the training package developed during the pilot phase (see para. 130 above) will be further elaborated. Parts of the training package will be designed so that it can be left with the participating countries and utilized by other institutions;

(b) Research/training fellowship programme. One area to be considered for the next phase is a more structured research fellowship/exchange programme, which is currently being discussed with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and other institutions and bilateral initiatives, to complement the programme. This fellowship programme will enable country teams to continue some of their most important research and avail themselves of training seminars organized by other institutions. This fellowship programme is in addition to the training fellowship mechanism of the programme;

(c) Series of discussion papers on the preliminary experiences of developing countries in implementing the Convention. As the programme expands to more countries, important insights will be gathered on the realities of implementing the Convention in developing countries. With the cooperation of the country teams and some of the programme partners, discussion papers can be published to feed into the Convention process.

141. During the period covered, TRACCC has organized three national workshops and three country team seminars in the three pilot phase countries.

142. The national workshops were organized primarily for national and subnational decision makers and were intended to raise their awareness of the opportunities provided in the Convention towards aligning global responsibilities with national development. The workshops touched on (a) the science of the problem, (b) the possible impacts of climate change in the country, (c) the international and national responses to climate change and (d) the process for developing a national strategy. Local and international resource persons provided the substantive resources for the national workshop. In all three countries, the workshops were well attended (Zimbabwe, 50 participants; Lithuania, 80 participants; Viet Nam, 80 participants) by government officials, researchers and non-governmental organizations.

143. The country team seminars were organized for the country teams in each country primarily to orient the country teams on their responsibilities and to give them a more in-depth understanding of the issues as well as an overview of some of the methodologies applied to climate change analysis and the preparation of national communications. The country teams devoted most of the time to developing a work plan to guide their future work and to identify their training needs.

144. On the basis of the discussions and recommendations of the seminars, other seminars will be held. In all countries, the country teams have, as a first step, compiled all relevant government policies and programmes managed by various agencies, ministries and offices. After reviewing this information, the country teams will identify areas which can be adapted to taking climate change into consideration without additional financial implications, and areas which can be adapted with associated incremental costs. This map of national policies will then guide the development of the national implementation strategy.

145. In all three countries, the country teams are taking steps to formalize the arrangements they have made as a team. In Lithuania, a government decree will be issued that confirms the central role that the country team will play in promoting the ratification of the Convention and in preparing national communication as required by the Convention and the national implementation strategy. In Zimbabwe, the country team will be similarly confirmed and, in addition, will be responsible for identifying projects to be submitted for external assistance.

(e) Pilot studies on the establishment of pollutant release and transfer registers in industrializing/developing countries

146. In 1994, UNITAR initiated a number of pilot studies, the objective of which is to assess the feasibility of establishing national pollutant release and transfer registers and community right-to-know programmes in industrializing/developing countries. The pilot studies are integrated in the work of the coordinating group of the International Programme on Chemical Safety and they are closely linked to the work of OECD in developing guidance for Governments on national registers. While the OECD work provides substantive guidance for the pilot studies, UNITAR focuses on facilitating a process in participating countries over a two-year period which will result in a national assessment/action plan for a national register and which will provide some feedback to OECD and the Programme on opportunities and constraints of introducing registers in industrializing/developing countries.

147. Services provided by UNITAR to countries participating in the pilot studies include the provision of guidance materials on the various steps of the pilot studies, support in the assessment of the register-related national infrastructure, assistance in preparing and organizing workshops, and provision of technical support services and training materials. Detailed guidelines for national Governments on the various steps of the pilot studies are in preparation. Additional material considered for development include a bibliographical guide on register-related documentation and a resource guide of international and national organizations involved in register-related work.

148. Several Governments in various developing regions (Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, Central Europe and Africa) have been invited to participate in the pilot studies. It is envisaged that a maximum of four countries will participate, resources permitting. As at June 1994, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Hungary and Mexico have expressed interest in the pilot studies.

(f) Programmes on energy management

149. Under the restructuring scheme, UNITAR considered phasing out its energy-related programmes, formerly based in New York, as well as the Rome-based Centre on Small Energy Resources which was failing to secure continuing funding from the two main sponsors, UNDP and the Government of Italy. Many of those programmes did not show tangible comparative advantages and were competing or even duplicating work done within and outside the United Nations system.

150. After a thorough assessment with the sponsors during 1993, the UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands was kept in operation. It appears indeed that it was occupying a specific niche. The definition of its mandate was refined to read "facilitate the cooperative development of the world's heavy oil and tar sand resources, particularly to the benefit of energy-deficient countries, in an efficient and environmentally sound manner". The originality and the importance of UNITAR international conferences on heavy crude and tar sands were also underlined.

151. The Centre was transferred from New York to Geneva. Simultaneously, UNITAR accepted, with gratitude, an offer from the provincial government of Alberta, Canada, to pay local costs in lieu of annual contribution. With the concurrence of all sponsors, namely Alberta Energy, the United States Department of Energy and Petroleos de Venezuela, the Centre was officially opened at Edmonton, Canada, in June 1994. A fourth equal-footing sponsor was admitted on this occasion, the China National Petroleum Corporation.

152. The Centre will implement its mandate by dissemination of information services, resources, properties and processes on heavy oil and tar sands, for example, in an international or intergovernmental forum - attendance and presentations at meetings, symposia, conferences, etc. As well, the Centre will facilitate access to existing technical information, experts, training, etc., through its databases and network.

153. During the period under review, the Centre has been preparing for one of its major undertakings, the organization of the sixth UNITAR International Conference on Heavy Crude and Tar Sands which will be held in February 1995 at Houston, Texas. Numerous scientific papers have been received and are being selected and processed for this international meeting which is due to gather some 500 experts from all over the world. Specialists from developing countries have been invited through UNDP field offices.

154. In conjunction with the Centre's activities, UNITAR has developed a proposal for United Nations networking and involvement in Energy Efficiency 2000 activities. This will serve as a first step for closer association with United Nations organizations. Energy-related studies and training ventures could eventually be gathered under the headings of UNITAR training programmes on the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, described above.

2. Debt and financial management

155. The UNITAR debt and financial management training programme aims at meeting the priority training needs of debt managers in the legal aspects of external debt management as identified by a high-level expert meeting held at Geneva in April 1987. Since the start of this programme, training activities have been undertaken in sub-Saharan Africa, South and North Asia, and in the newly independent Central Asian republics.

156. The objectives of the programme are:

(a) To create awareness among senior officers, middle-level debt and finance managers, law professors, lawyers and economists in government and private practice of the legal aspects of debt and financial management;

(b) To provide in-depth training (skills development) and follow-up to lawyers and non-lawyers in debt and financial management, particularly in the legal aspects thereof;

(c) To strengthen existing human resources and institutional capacities within government ministries, universities and other selected institutions to make them self-reliant in conducting their own training, using local training facilities and experts. This is being done through:

(i) The introduction of a UNITAR training package in ministries, universities and other selected institutions (debt and financial management (legal aspects));

(ii) The promotion of networking and cooperation among professional lawyers, researchers and law associations working on debt and finance-related issues.

157. All training and capacity-building activities conducted under the debt and financial management training programme are based on independent consultant surveys and needs assessment. Surveys conducted in all the subregions in question, including sub-Saharan Africa (East, West and southern Africa), South Asia and the Central Asian republics, revealed interesting and important facts regarding training needs in the field of debt and financial management, the current policies, regulations, debt strategies and programmes and various institutional arrangements of the countries in the field of debt and financial management. The following surveys were conducted:

(a) South Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (12-26 September 1992);

(b) South-East Asia, including the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, the Philippines and Thailand (26 September-10 October 1992);

(c) Newly independent Central Asian republics, including Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (16 May-5 June 1993).

158. Following a cycle of training activities in each subregion, UNITAR also conducts evaluations of its training and capacity-building activities. This is done with the aim of studying the impact of training, the follow-up on recommendations made at various seminars and workshops, and the direction and content of future UNITAR activities in the subregion. To date, the following evaluations have been conducted in East and West Africa:

(a) East Africa, including Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda (7-21 July 1992);

(b) West Africa, including the Gambia, Ghana and Nigeria (9-19 February 1993).

159. From 27 February to 30 March 1994, UNITAR also conducted a fact-finding mission in the legal aspects of debt and financial management in sub-Saharan Africa to study specific training needs in the field of negotiation and drafting of loan agreements. The aim was also to expose the training package developed by UNITAR to government and training institutions and to see how it could eventually be introduced in government training centres and universities for local training.

160. The above-mentioned activities have helped UNITAR fine-tune its programme to the urgent needs of government officials in developing countries.

161. Since the inception of the programme, UNITAR has structured training events to suit the particular needs of government officials, lawyers, financial experts, economists and academics from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, the Central Bank, various parastatal organizations and major borrowing institutions, government training centres and universities.

162. Subregional seminars are conducted over three to five working days to sensitize senior and middle-level debt and financial managers and their supervisors to the importance of the legal aspects of debt and financial management and the role of the lawyer in the borrowing process. So far, the following seminars have been held:

(a) Subregional seminar in legal aspects of debt management, for Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe (Windhoek, 18-26 January 1993);

(b) Subregional seminar in legal aspects of debt management, for Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Kathmandu, 5-7 April 1993);

(c) Subregional awareness seminar for senior officials in the legal aspects of debt and financial management, for Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (Gerzensee, Switzerland, 7-11 February 1994).

163. National follow-up workshops are conducted over five to seven working days to train middle-level debt and financial managers in specific legal aspects of debt and financial management using a skill-building approach. So far the following workshops have been conducted:

(a) Follow-up workshop in legal aspects of debt management, for Namibia and Zimbabwe (Harare, 6-9 July 1993);

(b) Follow-up workshop in legal aspects of debt management, for Lesotho and Zambia (Lusaka, 19-22 October 1993);

(c) Follow-up workshop in legal aspects of debt management, for Botswana, Malawi and Swaziland (Lilongwe, 18-22 October 1993);

(d) Follow-up workshop in legal aspects of debt management, for Nepal and Pakistan (Karachi, 28 November-2 December 1993);

(e) Follow-up workshop in legal aspects of debt management, for India (Bombay, 29 November-3 December 1993);

(f) Subregional workshop on negotiation and drafting of loan agreements, for 15 sub-Saharan African countries (Addis Ababa, 20-24 June 1994).

164. To sensitize senior government officials of the rank of minister and permanent secretary as to the importance of the legal aspects in the borrowing process and involving the relevant experts in the negotiation and procurement process, the following one-day, high-level seminars were held:

(a) Subregional awareness seminar for senior officials in legal aspects of debt management, for Namibia and Zimbabwe (Harare, 5 July 1993);

(b) Subregional awareness seminar for senior officials in legal aspects of debt management, for Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zambia (Lusaka, 18 October 1993).

165. To meet the particular needs of countries which request training in the legal aspects of debt and financial management and to use UNITAR's experience in that area in collaboration with other institutions, the following à la carte training activities have been organized to date:

(a) UNITAR/FINAFRICA seminar on external debt and the United Nations system, for African and Latin American countries (Geneva, 1-3 July 1992);

(b) African Development Bank/World Bank/UNITAR seminar on legal aspects of debt management, for African countries (Harare, 19 October-6 November 1992);

(c) African Development Bank/World Bank/UNITAR seminar on legal aspects of debt management, for African countries (Rabat, 30 November-11 December 1992);

(d) Seminar on sources of finance for economic and social development, for Mongolia (Ulan Bator, 6-14 December 1993).

166. The coming years will see the consolidation of the programme's training and capacity-building activities not only in the field of debt management but also in financial management. In 1994 five high-level seminars and four in-depth training workshops will be completed. A number of training of trainers workshops will also be conducted.

167. It is expected that this programme will make an input in the following areas:

(a) Continuation of high-level awareness seminars in the legal aspects of debt and financial management;

(b) Execution of targeted in-depth workshops in specific aspects of debt and financial management;

(c) Development of workshops involving the theory and practice of negotiation in relation to debt and financial management;

(d) Initiating a concrete capacity-building and networking programme in debt and financial management through training of trainers workshops and further development of materials.

3. Disaster control

168. The UNITAR training programme on disaster control aims at the sensitization of decision makers initially in the Sahel countries to the need for operative structures at the national level and a well-accepted training programme at the different levels of the administration, non-governmental organizations and other parties involved in disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation, relief and rehabilitation. The main purpose of the programmes is to provide concrete training at all levels, the ultimate target being training at the "grass-roots" level by nationals, with the assistance of UNITAR and the United Nations system. During all stages of the training process, UNITAR calls on the expertise of specialized agencies and United Nations organizations.

169. The programme starts in each country with a three-day workshop for about 12 decision makers from the main sectors affected by disasters (food security, public health, civil defence, environment). The Governments concerned are expected to reorganize the structure of disaster control in the light of the recommendations of these workshops and training sessions are then organized at the different levels of the national administration.

170. During the period under review, the training workshops for decision makers which started in 1991 (Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger) have continued in Senegal in December 1992, Mali in June 1993 and Mauritania in June 1994. Twelve high-ranking national civil servants have participated in each of the workshops, plus three observers from neighbouring countries. It appears from the assessment report prepared after the workshop that the objective, the sensitization of decision makers, was achieved.

171. Various follow-up training seminars were also held during the period under review. In December 1992, a seminar in Burkina Faso was attended by 45 high commissioners of provinces and plan directors. In December 1993, in Senegal, 45 participants took part in a training seminar for staff from various central administrations, and another seminar was organized for 35 participants from the provincial administration of the eastern provinces. In June 1994 an identical seminar was conducted for 75 staff members from the provincial administration of the western provinces. On the whole, the training of national administration staff made a good start in Burkina Faso and Senegal. It is somewhat delayed by the ongoing political transition phase in other countries, but preparations are under way.

III. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESEARCH PROGRAMME

172. In the light of the debates in the General Assembly and pursuant to a decision of its Board of Trustees, UNITAR has dedicated no funds for research per se, during the period under review. Research material and stocks of books and publications have been handed over to the United Nations University in Tokyo, since the closure of UNITAR headquarters in New York. Some ongoing research is being completed, certain of the publications have been updated and reprinted. UNITAR now concentrates on result-oriented research, in particular research on and for training.

A. Research

173. The International Man: An Endangered Species (An Essay on the Ecology of the International Civil Service). This study of the nature and role of the international civil service as an actor in inter-State relations, by a senior fellow of the Institute, has been completed during the period under review and is ready for publication. After an examination of the origins of the international secretariat and the development of the concepts of independence and impartiality, and of standards of competence, enunciated in Articles 100 and 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, this study discusses their application in the League of Nations, the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The repetition in various guises, over time, of direct challenges to the independence of the international secretariat, of varieties of direct or indirect pressures, or of international officials' own failings underline the fragility of the institution and the continuing effort needed to preserve its independence and competence. However, in an increasingly interdependent world facing an uncertain future, the international secretariat remains an essential instrument for international cooperation so that the rules governing its effective functioning need to be upheld.

174. Essay on Coordination within the United Nations system. A study on the coherence and coordination of the United Nations system, mainly in the economic and social fields, is being prepared by a full-time fellow with long direct experience of inter-organizational relations and the study of coordination by the late Martin Hill which UNITAR originally sponsored in 1974. After an examination of the historical conceptual and political factors which have led to the present network of functionally decentralized organizations and bodies of the system, the first part of the study will discuss the institutional structure of the system, analyse in some depth the division of labour among the organizations, its strength and weaknesses and the role and methods by which the coordinating bodies, especially the Economic and Social Council and the Administrative Committee on Coordination, endeavour to overcome these weaknesses. The second part of the study will deal with specific coordination issues such as coherence of action on political issues, administrative coordination and coordination of legal activities. The study will conclude with some considerations on the functioning of the system over the last 50 years and put forward some suggestions for enhancing its coherence.

175. Also during the period under review, research has been conducted for the updating and eventual reprinting of publications, out of print and regularly requested by bookshops, namely, The World Court, by S. Rosenne and The United Nations System at Geneva: Scope and Practices of Multilateral Diplomacy and Cooperation, by M. A. Boisard and E. M. Chossudovsky.

B. Development and dissemination of training material

176. The restructuring and streamlining of UNITAR training programmes have progressively led to their stabilization. A perspective of continuity has thus made it possible to develop a more systematic research venture on most of the training programmes and the preparation of training material. This trend should develop further in the near future.

1. Preventive diplomacy and peace-keeping

Peacemaking and preventive diplomacy

177. With the end of the cold war, demands on the United Nations in the areas of preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and peace-building have expanded dramatically and with it the need for training and research in these vital areas. Training, however, depends, in part, on the ability to draw on the lessons of past United Nations experience. Yet the rich repository of knowledge and experience acquired by the United Nations in different settings has not been systematically tapped and built into a body of institutional learning and memory. In the area of peacemaking and preventive diplomacy, for example, there are a few documented case histories which can serve to preserve the lessons of United Nations mediation and good offices. A convincing argument could also be made for innovative approaches to these new forms of United Nations-led multilateral diplomacy.

178. As a result, research is needed in these important areas to develop a body of knowledge for training purposes. In its new fellowship programme in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy, UNITAR has built in both a research and a training component, as two sides of the same coin. Along with training in dispute resolution, analysis of case-studies forms part of the curriculum, in two ways. First, present and past United Nations staff members who have been involved in third-party mediation are invited to provide an in-depth analysis of a particular conflict situation, highlighting the relevant lessons for future peacemaking or preventive diplomacy. Six such in-depth case-studies were presented as parts of the 1993 programme. Secondly, the extended part of the programme involves participants themselves in carrying out an individual case-study. This exercise is designed to sharpen fellows' analytic and research skills so that more diplomats and United Nations staff members will be encouraged to carry out this important work. The case-studies used in both parts of the programme will be incorporated into a Case Handbook of United Nations Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy which will serve as training material for future programmes.

179. The coordinator of UNITAR programmes has been awarded a grant by the Ford Foundation for 1993/94, for a project entitled "The United Nations as a dispute settlement system: strengthening United Nations capacity for the prevention and resolution of conflict". This project is designed to examine the current methods used by the United Nations system to resolve conflict in the light of the latest knowledge acquired in the rapidly expanding field of conflict resolution. The aim of the research is to propose recommendations for enhancing United Nations practice. This kind of research not only has practical implications for the United Nations itself but also will be used directly in the training programme in peacemaking and preventive diplomacy.

180. During 1993, the coordinator of UNITAR programmes has been invited to a number of international conferences to present her work in this area, including

a round-table meeting on preventive conflict management, sponsored by the Austrian Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence; a conference on preventive diplomacy, organized by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a symposium on collective responses to common threats, co-sponsored by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Commission on Global Governance. Results of this work will be published at the end of the grant period and disseminated widely to those involved in the work of the United Nations in the area of peace and security.

Peace-keeping

181. Considering the United Nations involvement in peace-keeping operations, the necessity to provide Member States with standard training materials becomes increasingly important. UNITAR, in cooperation with the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the Secretariat, and with technical assistance from the ILO Training Centre at Turin, has developed an instructional peace-keeping training video package. The package includes one video cassette on six selected topics and corresponding training guides; a Peace-keeping Training Manual, developed by the Department; and a book entitled, Guidelines for International Election Observing.

182. The instructional peace-keeping training video has been produced for use with the Manual and guides to meet some of the fundamental requirements of training for the international community involved in peace-keeping efforts throughout the world, namely:

(a) To depict concisely how and why conflicts arise, and to encourage audience awareness of the origins of conflicts;

(b) To show what United Nations peace-keeping operations have achieved in the past, and create understanding of the history of United Nations peace-keeping;

(c) To teach practical aspects of peace-keeping and the specific training of traditional participants in United Nations peace-keeping: the Blue Helmet soldier, the military observer and the election monitor;

(d) To create understanding of the urgency of peace-keeping training as a tool for improving capacity and expertise in peace-keeping.

183. The video is in six parts, presenting, in documentary style, action sequences of field training exercises and on-the-scene interviews with instructors and participants, under the following headings: (1) "The roots and causes of a conflict"; (2) "The evolution of United Nations peace-keeping"; (3) "The function of a United Nations training centre"; (4) "How to train the United Nations soldier"; (5) "How to train the United Nations military observer", and (6) "How to train the United Nations election monitor".

184. The instructional peace-keeping training package is being distributed, free of charge to interested Member States. Further packages are being distributed commercially, with a special rate for Governments and non-governmental organizations in developing countries.

2. Natural resource and environmental management

185. In response to the recommendations of AFRICAGIS'93 concerning the lack of information and difficulties in obtaining access to information, the AFRICAGIS programme is now producing its own newsletter.

186. An environmental information systems training manual has been commissioned. Since few EIS training materials are produced in French, the new manual will use case-studies within the context of Francophone Africa. The manual, which should be finalized at the end of the year, is in two parts. The first deals with techniques of remote sensing, database, global positioning system, GIS, modelling, email, etc., and is produced jointly with the Ecole polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne and other universities and training institutions which have already produced such material. The second part deals with case-studies demonstrating the use and success of those techniques.

187. UNITAR'S ongoing educational and training series entitled "Explorations in geographic information systems technology", issued its first publication in 1991. The series consists of a set of workbooks designed for self-exploration of analytical techniques and major application areas in GIS technology for environmental managers. Designed in direct response to the needs of UNITAR's trainees, these "user-friendly" training manuals combine review papers, literature research and a series of exploratory case-study based exercises which can be examined using the digital data sets supplied with each volume. The UNITAR series is being researched and developed by leading researchers and scientists from academic and government institutions around the world. Each volume is subject to an extensive peer review testing period prior to publication.

188. Titles published or in the process of being published include Change and Time Series Analysis, GIS Application in Forestry, GIS Application in Coastal Zone Management, GIS and Decision-Making, GIS Applications in Hazards and Risk Assessment, GIS Applications in Mountain Environments and GIS Applications in Urban Areas in Developing Countries. These volumes explore techniques in each application area using actual digital data sets and raster-based GIS software. They are of importance to scientists and environmental managers working at a variety of scales ranging from, for example, environmental monitoring of land degradation in the Sahel to the broad assessment of tropical deforestation in Brazil. To date over 2,600 copies have been distributed to scientists and planners around the world. Additional volumes under consideration include Applications in Water Resource Management, Climate Change, Arid and Semi-Arid Local Management, and Food Early Warning Systems.

189. The series is intended to serve a variety of purposes. The workbooks provide hands-on teaching materials for courses conducted by UNITAR in its environmental training programmes in environmental information systems. They also provide a focus for research on issues of substantive concern to other United Nations, government and academic institutions in the application of GIS for environmental management. However, because of their self-explanatory nature, they are also useful in a variety of educational and training settings, including university curricula and continuing professional education and training.

London Guidelines

190. A resource guide to important scientific, legal and technical reference literature in the field of chemical safety has been developed as a follow-up to

recommendations made by participants in the regional workshop on the establishment of a national register of potentially toxic chemicals, held in Thailand in 1992. It attempts to meet the urgent needs of developing countries for better access to important chemicals management literature. A pre-publication text was sent for review to all contacts and to various international organizations in 1992. During 1993, comments were received on the structure and content of the resource guide, which were all very supportive. Lack of resources made it impossible to develop new entries or to issue a formal publication.

191. A resource guide on important chemical safety databases was also developed as a follow-up to recommendations made by participants in the regional workshop held in Thailand in 1992. It attempts to meet the urgent needs of developing countries for better access to important chemicals management databases.

192. In 1993, a paper was commissioned to identify potential decision tools and methodologies which may be relevant for designated national authorities in developing countries in the process of PIC decision-making and to draft a decision-making framework as a basis for further discussions with the authorities and for the development of a programmed learning document on strengthening capabilities in developing countries with regard to PIC import/risk management decisions. This project represents a follow-up to the discussions at the 6th meeting of the FAO/UNEP Joint Groups of Experts and to the frequent requests of designated national authorities for more training material on decision-making for chemicals in use. The work is conducted within the framework of the FAO/UNEP joint programme on PIC and progress is reported to the joint groups of experts through the FAO/UNEP secretariat.

193. A resource guide/inventory of training and technical assistance activities of international organizations and bilateral aid agencies related to the environmentally sound management of chemicals is in preparation. Work on this guide commenced as a follow-up to discussions in the International Conference on Chemical Safety of the International Programme on Chemical Safety in September 1993. Initial emphasis was put on training and technical assistance activities conducted from 1990 on by the current member organizations. The work is conducted within the framework of the Programme. The concept was introduced and welcomed at the informal consultation of Governments in December 1993 and Governments pointed out that the work of other international and bilateral organizations should be included as soon as possible. A first draft of a resource guide was being finalized by the end of 1993 and sent for review in early 1994. The resource guide has been designed to be practical, i.e. by making reference to the contact points and programme officers in the relevant organizations. A publication/newsletter is planned to give regular updates. The inventory will also serve as a basis to identify priority areas in the field of chemicals management training which are not yet addressed through existing training and technical assistance activities.

194. A methodology is being developed to assess the capabilities of developing countries to manage chemicals. In the form, for example, of a questionnaire or a check-list, its objective is to assist in the process of assessing the chemicals management infrastructure (legal, institutional, technical) in an industrializing country, as a basis for developing a national strategy and identifying training and technical assistance needs in the field of chemicals management. Once available, the methodology could be used by various organizations in their training programmes, or by countries to facilitate internal discussions. Using this methodology, consistent country profiles could be developed which could be regularly updated as countries bring additional

information to various policy meetings or training activities. These country profiles could serve as a reference both for international organizations and for national Governments to assess progress in strengthening chemicals management schemes. In 1993, a student group from Tufts University, United States, developed a draft methodology based on the life-cycle approach for chemicals management.

195. In the context of the work on the resource guide, information has been collected in 1993 on country profiles and papers prepared through various technical assistance projects. This information will provide the basis for an inventory of country profiles related to chemical safety, to be issued in 1994.

3. MEDALUS project

196. The MEDALUS project, one of the largest research projects currently funded by the European Union, involves over 200 researchers and scientists from all over Europe. The project's aim is to investigate the phenomenon of land degradation and desertification in the European Mediterranean context. The UNITAR policy-oriented research programme focuses on the linkage between desertification and policy at local and European levels so as to minimize the impacts of possible land degradation in semi-arid regions of the Mediterranean. The role of the UNITAR/MEDALUS programme has been to develop an institutional link between the wealth of research results and the decision makers who are confronting the problems of environmental degradation and sustainable development in countries around the world.

197. The research involves the application of a dynamic modelling approach which integrates the many and complex linkages among the environmental, socio-economic and technological components of Mediterranean landscapes, and hence provides a way of exploring and evaluating different policies and management alternatives in terms of scenario analysis as a training tool. Using a specific case-study of the island of Crete, a methodological framework has been developed which considers a hierarchy of processes for evaluating the primary driving forces of land-use changes in Mediterranean landscapes and how policy can act most effectively to mitigate the effects of land degradation and loss of biological potential that these changes might bring about. In this way, the framework provides a generic set of tools for understanding the structural changes which result in changes in the way in which people earn their living and the different environments in which the dynamics of economic activities unfold. These changes are used to examine possible land-use changes which can provide a basis for analysing their environmental effects and a spatially-referenced tool for policy analysis.

198. In the Mediterranean, as in all semi-arid regions of the world, there is a very close link between water allocation and all human, economic and biological activities. The research focuses on the processes linking the water supply system, the economically driven water demands and water allocation policies through mechanisms which steer the development process in a region, such as the Guadalentin river basin in Spain. The socio-economic dynamic spatial model of the island of Crete, developed as a pilot study in MEDALUS-I, has been expanded and developed in the MEDALUS-II project to consider the spatial evolution of water demands and their interaction with water supply to serve as a framework for exploring the effects of water management policy and its impacts on land use and land degradation or desertification. The aims of the study are (1) to determine how water resource allocation policies affect land-use patterns, productivity and economic activities; (2) on the basis of historical studies of

water allocation, to develop a process-based framework of the co-evolution of human activity and migration and water resource allocation policy; (3) to gain an understanding of processes that determine the effects of water distribution and allocation on land degradation and desertification incorporating the demand-based water resource model into the land-use and DRU models; and (4) to explore the effects of different water resource policy options on land degradation and desertification. The modelling framework explores the effects that different water resource management strategies may have on the human, physical and biological systems, by including explicitly the positive feedbacks between different water demands, the creation or elimination of job opportunities, the growth or decline in economic activity, and the type and intensity of land use. An example of the modelling framework was completed for the island of Crete illustrating how policy which favours the development of water resources for a given sector, such as agriculture, will determine the long-term development patterns for other sectors competing for the same scarce resource.

199. Among UNITARs contributions to the MEDALUS project are two training modules, on water resource management and on strategic environmental policy analysis, which have been used in UNITAR training programmes in Africa and Latin America. UNITAR is working in collaboration with the African Centre for Technology Studies and the University of Amsterdam to develop further these training materials so as to cover a broader range of topics on environmental management. The Institute also seeks to sensitize decision makers to the potentialities of modelling as a planning tool, and will integrate this component in most of its training material.

4. Debt and financial management

200. After several successful seminars and workshops on the legal aspects of debt and financial management in sub-Saharan Africa and in Asia and parallel to its training activities, UNITAR has developed a text-based distance learning training package to help developing countries better understand the various elements of the borrowing process and to build local capacities in training in this field. This package aims at in-depth training to form a cadre of good debt managers. It comprises 10 user-friendly modules containing 19 core chapters and 3 glossaries. This training package aims to educate lawyers and non-lawyers about the crucial role lawyers play in good debt management. It is designed as: a self-study pack for individual readers; teaching material in workshop/ classroom situations; and a reference tool.

201. This training package is being introduced in the countries in which UNITAR conducted training programmes in the past. It is distributed free of charge to alumni and to universities and training institutions having debt and financial management training among the topics of their curriculum. The package is also available commercially through the United Nations publications sale services.

5. Disaster management

202. Various working meetings were held within UNITAR to study training methodology, in particular to merge experiences in the field of environmental monitoring and disaster management training. UNITAR also participated in, and contributed to the design and preparation, of a Handbook on Emergencies and First Aid. It is a common venture among the World Health Organization, the International Civil Defence Organization, the Federation of Red Cross and Red

Crescent Societies and UNITAR. It is due to be finalized in the coming months and will be printed and distributed to the institutions concerned with training in disaster management.

IV. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

203. Inter-agency cooperation is an important element in the modus operandi of the Institute. A specific article of UNITAR's statute makes a direct reference to developing arrangements for active cooperation with United Nations programmes, institutions and organizations and with institutions outside the United Nations system, which are active in the fields of training and research (article VII). The restructuring process in UNITAR has actually been based on the attempt to develop new links, and also to strengthen existing ones, at a time when financial resources are limited.

204. Through such cooperation, UNITAR can enhance its comparative advantages of being both an integral part of the United Nations and an autonomous training and research institute, open to cooperation with national and non-governmental institutions. Maintaining a distance from daily political issues, UNITAR is in a position to design and refine conceptual frameworks and methodologies for training. Relatively small in size, the Institute can remain flexible, easing its response to the identification of existing training needs. Progressively recovering its credibility, the Institute can now start making its direct contribution to fund-raising campaigns. During the period under review, UNITAR has tried to propose its services in specific fields and is becoming one of the main training arms of the United Nations in a limited number of specific fields.

205. During the period under review, cooperation has developed and been strengthened with UNDP through various departments, with UNEP, in particular its Geneva-based programme activity centres, and with secretariats of environmental conventions. Cooperative links have also been developed with other organizations, either through the joint organization of training programmes for Geneva-based diplomats or through association with specialized agencies in ongoing training programmes.

206. Regional commissions of the United Nations have also been approached and regularly kept up-to-date on UNITAR activities. Joint ventures are being considered.

207. The area where most development of inter-agency cooperation has occurred is however with non-governmental institutions, during the period under review. Faculties of specialized institutions in developing countries have contributed in the design of the training curriculum and in organizing the events in the countries. They have frequently supplied resource persons. Faculties and academic centres in industrialized countries also brought a substantive contribution, in terms of experts and resource persons, and contributed to the fund-raising efforts. Philanthropic foundations, especially from North America, have recently shown keen interest in UNITAR activities.

208. In the light of the discussions in the General Assembly during recent years and following recommendations expressed in various resolutions, special efforts are being made to develop cooperation with the United Nations University in Tokyo and with the ILO Training Centre at Turin.

209. During its restructuring process, UNITAR phased out most of its research programmes. Thought is currently being given to the best possible ways to cooperate with UNU, in particular through the UNU research programmes for joint training projects. Promising avenues have appeared in the field of peace-keeping operations and international environmental law training.

210. The ILO Training Centre offers a unique training campus. Projects of cooperation are being jointly designed, which should take into account the comparative advantages of UNITAR and the Centre, without prejudice towards the tripartite purpose of the Centre and its specialized subjects. Concrete projects are being drafted which should draw the greatest possible advantage from the Centre's residential facilities.

211. In view of the importance of inter-agency cooperation, the Board of Trustees has appointed a Committee composed of some of its members to follow up on these developments. A list of institutions cooperating with UNITAR has been established (see annex VI to the present report).

V. FINANCE AND FUND-RAISING

212. The report of the Board of Auditors on the financial statements for 1993 accurately summarizes the situation of the Institute: "For the first time in a number of years, UNITAR's General Fund showed a surplus on its operations in 1993. Nevertheless, the overall position of the General Fund remains precarious and further cost cutting or additional funding from donors or from programme support revenue will be necessary if UNITAR is to continue its present level of activity" (A/49/5/Add.4, sect. II, para. 12).

213. Very tight administrative and financial management rules have been introduced. The accounts are regularly monitored, in cooperation with the Financial Services of the United Nations Office at Geneva. A Committee on Finance and Fund-raising has been established by the Board of Trustees of UNITAR, which is regularly called upon to give advice and guidance. Thus the main objective of the restructuring process - to avoid any deficit - has been achieved. However this prevents UNITAR from responding to many of the requests received and from fully developing its training activities.

214. During its thirty-first session, the Board of Trustees of UNITAR accepted, albeit with strong reservations, the statement of accounts for 1993, doubting the legal and administrative basis for charging UNITAR such exorbitant rental costs for 1993. The Board of Trustees decided to bring the matter to the attention of the Secretary-General and also to that of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and, if needed, the General Assembly. The Legal Counsel and the Advisory Committee have made their position known. Their queries can be summarized as follows:

(a) On what legal basis does the United Nations Office at Geneva charge rental costs to UNITAR;

(b) On what basis does the United Nations Office at Geneva estimate the level of rental costs;

(c) According to which procedure did the United Nations Office at Geneva unilaterally withhold funds from UNITAR accounts for the rent in 1993;

(d) Any other information, in particular on the issue of equality of treatment among comparable entities.

215. During its thirty-second session, the Board of Trustees instructed the Acting Executive Director to request the United Nations Office at Geneva to reimburse, without any further delay, the rent unduly seized in 1993. The Board also called on the Acting Executive Director to explore possible avenues of legal recourse on this matter, should the need arise.

216. The number of special purpose grants and the amount of funds received during the period under review have steadily increased. This fact clearly indicated a renewed trust on the part of actual and potential donors in the quality of UNITAR training programmes. The voluntary contributions to the General Fund have, however, remained rather limited. This is not altogether surprising as it will take some time for the Institute fully to restore its image, though the present financial climate has not helped matters.

217. On a more positive side, it must be recognized that a growing number of projects are funded by private sources and academic foundations: 52 different

sources of funding in 1993 and close to 80 donors in 1994. This trend is corroborated by the extension and strengthening of the network of inter-agency cooperative links. It provides an opportunity to increase cooperation between various components of the United Nations system and academia.

218. Also positive is the fact that the majority of States now contributing to the UNITAR General Fund are developing countries (21 out of 27) thus confirming their interest in the training programmes which the Institute is offering. Obviously individual voluntary contributions, taken separately, are relatively limited. A particular effort will have to be made to convince the main traditional donors also to allocate funds not earmarked for any specific scheme. This should remove the risk of donor-driven development of the training ventures.

219. Ways are still to be found to increase the financing, by United Nations bodies, of training programmes conducted by UNITAR. Within the ongoing capacity-building activities being proposed for developing countries and countries in transition, there are considerable general training components. This comprises the mandate and raison d'être of UNITAR. Within its competence and on the basis of its track record, UNITAR should be asked to propose programmes for training staff in view of the growing institutional capacity. Recent experience with UNDP, UNEP, several specialized agencies and secretariats of international conventions has been positive and encouraging. This should lead to stronger cooperation. Member States could lend their assistance in the development of this trend.

220. The two principal roots of the Institute's vulnerability have long since been identified and unfortunately a solution has not yet been found: on the one hand the absence of any reserve fund and thus the dependency on the varying levels of pledges to the General Fund and the temporary shortage of ready cash owing to the late transferral of contributions. The UNITAR General Fund cash flow situation has been very difficult during the first months of 1994 for a number of reasons, namely, the absence of a reserve fund, the high rental costs and unavoidable accounting delays; UNITAR costs are often automatically charged to the General Fund and some time is generally needed to distribute these costs among the various special accounts. On the other hand, the disbursements from special accounts take a long time to process and, again, time is needed to charge overheads and, hence, credit the General Fund. The cash flow problem is a very real and high hurdle in the otherwise smooth development of UNITAR programmes. This problem generates an air of uncertainty which in turn discourages financial commitment of donors to the General Fund.

221. The reality is that each of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system gives financial aid to the training institutes established by their constituencies. On numerous occasions in the recent past, the General Assembly repeated that no direct financial subsidies should be given to UNITAR from the regular budget. This is a challenge which UNITAR must face and indeed it has the potential to do so. The quality and usefulness of UNITAR programmes can be expected to provide the necessary credibility and, thus, the necessary funding. The question of having the costs of a limited core staff covered by the United Nations deserves to be further studied, as was actually proposed by the high-level consultant by whom the whole restructuring process of UNITAR was initiated. This would allow the quick development of programmes benefiting all Member States and simultaneously ease the increase and strengthening of à la carte training ventures answering well-identified training needs. Adequate accommodation should also be provided to UNITAR by the United Nations.

222. Convinced of the relevance of UNITAR's mandate and the quality of the performance it delivers, the Member States could consider such a specific, easy and low-cost measure as a contribution to solving the problem of long-term financing of the Institute. Auditors commenting on the statement of accounts for 1992 have already drawn attention to the nature of the services UNITAR renders to the United Nations and its Member States. In their comments on the accounts of 1993, the new Board of Auditors warned that the training programmes could not be maintained without additional funding from donors. This will be the dilemma for the years to come.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

223. With the restructuring process completed and the financial situation of UNITAR much improved if not yet totally stable, UNITAR is regaining its status of autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. While the relevance and value of UNITAR's mandate and the quality of most of its programmes has never really been contested, for many years the deficit on UNITAR's accounts on its operations has often jeopardized the actual survival of the Institute.

224. During the biennium since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 47/227, measures have been taken to avoid any further deficit. Assessment of the various courses has been carried out and new operational lines drawn up, with a view to streamlining the programmes. Further cuts may be necessary in the future while some fields and topics will be developed where UNITAR enjoys obvious comparative advantages.

225. The Secretary-General has appointed a new Board of Trustees. The Trustees have shown much dedication and interest in the future of UNITAR and have committed themselves to helping to disseminate the message of UNITAR's capability to contribute to the work of the United Nations and respond in an effective manner to the needs of the Member States, as well as to assisting the Institute by providing institutional linkages with other regional, intergovernmental and national bodies, including non-governmental organizations.

226. The staff of UNITAR has worked very hard during the period under review to assist in the restructuring process. UNITAR programmes are now back on track and globally appreciated by their beneficiaries. Obviously some shortcomings must still be corrected and some points reinforced, in particular the conduct of training programmes in New York. Real possibilities do exist for the development and expansion of the programmes to respond more adequately to requests from Member States. Without sacrificing too much of the time devoted to operational activities, UNITAR will strive to keep the Member States regularly and frankly informed on the advancement of its work.

227. It is hoped that the Member States, in particular the industrialized countries, will henceforth be more forthcoming in their financial contributions to UNITAR, both to the General Fund and by way of special purpose grants.

ANNEX I

Composition of the Board of Trustees, 1994-1996

Mr. Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan), Chairperson

Ms. Penelope Anne Wensley (Australia), Vice-Chairperson

Mr. Giuseppe Baldocci (Italy)

Mr. Jorge Berguño (Chile)

Mr. Michel de Bonnecorse (France)

Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria)

Mr. Shunji Kobayashi (Japan)

Mr. Winfried Lang (Austria)

Mr. Juan Carlos Sanchez Arnau (Argentina)

Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Sherif (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

Mr. Gleb Smirnov (Russian Federation)

Mr. Wang Guangya (China)

ANNEX II

Conclusions and recommendations of the Board of Trustees at its thirty-second session

1. The Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research held its thirty-second session at Geneva from 12 to 13 September 1994.

2. The following members of the Board attended the session:

Mr. Jorge Berguño (Chile)
Mr. Michel de Bonnecorse (France)
Mr. Ahmad Kamal (Pakistan)
Mr. Shunji Kobayashi (Japan)
Mr. Winfried Lang (Austria)
Mr. Juan Carlos Sanchez Arnau (Argentina)
Mr. Mohammed Ahmed Sherif (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)
Mr. Gleb Smirnov (Russian Federation)

3. The following members were represented at the session:

Mr. Giuseppe Baldocci (Italy), by Mr. Roberto Toscano
Mr. Ibrahim A. Gambari (Nigeria), by Mr. Bashir A. Musa
Mr. Wang Guangya (China), by Mr. Zhang Zhigin
Ms. Penelope Anne Wensley (Australia), by Mr. Christophe Knott

4. Mr. Pieder Konz (United Nations University) attended the session as an observer.

5. The Chairman of the Board opened the session and welcomed the Trustees and the observer from the United Nations University.

6. The agenda was as follows:

I. Secretary-General's report on UNITAR to the General Assembly.

II. Executive Director's report on activities to the General Assembly.

III. Recent developments in the Institute's programme of activities.

IV. Inter-agency cooperation.

V. Financial matters.

VI. UNITAR's presence in New York.

VII. Implementation of Board resolutions.

VIII. Full-time senior fellows.

IX. Organization of the Board of Trustees.

X. Other matters.

7. At the end of its deliberations, the Board approved the conclusions and recommendations, set out below.

I. SECRETARY GENERAL'S REPORT ON UNITAR TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

8. The Board noted with regret that the report of the Secretary-General had not been made available by the United Nations Secretariat in time for the thirty-second session of the Board. The Board considered that it was important that it be able to express its views on the Secretary-General's report in advance of the session of the General Assembly, and expressed dissatisfaction at the absence of the representative of the Secretary-General. The Board took note with regret of the information provided that this absence was due to a gap in communication at New York Headquarters. The Board decided that when the report of the Secretary-General was received, and after review by the Chairman and by the Trustees, it would be brought to the attention of the General Assembly through individual interventions and through the Acting Executive Director.

II. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT ON ACTIVITIES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

9. The Acting Executive Director presented his report on the activities of the Institute for the period July 1992 to June 1994. The Board noted with great satisfaction and appreciation the progress achieved in restructuring the Institute and further noted that despite the time and effort devoted to the restructuring of the Institute, UNITAR had nevertheless provided more than 125 training programmes involving 4,700 participants during the period under review. The Board also noted with great satisfaction that the Institute had not incurred any deficit in 1993 and was not expected to do so in 1994.

10. The Board noted the high quality of UNITAR programmes and training materials and appreciated the Institute's compliance with General Assembly resolutions 47/227 and 48/207.

11. The Board advised the Acting Executive Director to maintain the current direction of the Institute, approved the proposed plans to further streamline some activities and to expand programmes which address, as a matter of greatest priority, the expressed needs and requests of Member States, and for which the Institute had a comparative advantage, particularly in multilateral diplomacy training, environmental convention implementation and the legal aspects of debt and financial management.

III. RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INSTITUTE'S PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES

12. Some UNITAR staff members presented the recent developments in the Institute's programme of activities. The Board welcomed the presentations and expressed its appreciation of the Institute's staff, noting that the programmes were expanding and taking on a unique identity. The Board pointed out, in particular, the synergies in the Institute's programmes in negotiation, conflict resolution and peacemaking as they were applied in particular in the political, economic and financial fields. The Board noted with satisfaction that UNITAR was developing in-house training expertise and was proving its competence in providing training, particularly in the area of compliance with environmental conventions, and encouraged collaboration with the convention secretariats.

13. The Board, benefiting from the availability of senior staff members from UNDP and the interim secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on

Climate Change, requested an assessment regarding their cooperation with UNITAR. Both stressed the high quality of the work conducted by UNITAR and the total satisfaction with the cooperation. The Board took note with pleasure of such a positive assessment and encouraged increased inter-agency cooperation.

14. The Board requested the Acting Executive Director to seek ways of expanding some programmes, in particular the fellowship programmes, to participants from industrialized countries, at the expense of their Governments, as interface between lawyers, government officials or academics from industrialized and developing countries would be beneficial to all. The Board also requested the Acting Executive Director to consider, with the Committee on Programme Development, the possibility of designing and organizing a summer training course addressed to selected new graduates of foreign service training institutes from industrialized and developing countries. Such a programme could mobilize necessary funds if of a high calibre.

15. The Board advised that the Institute should maintain its cooperation with various United Nations bodies and identified the following areas for further development: (a) training of high-level nationals; (b) training programmes in countries with economies in transition; and (c) human rights.

16. The Board, noting in particular a request from a number of Member States, advised the Acting Executive Director to pursue the idea of developing a training programme to help countries develop their capacities to report to the Commission on Sustainable Development on the implementation of Agenda 21, in consultation with the secretariat of the Commission. The Board's Committee on Programme Development undertook to assist the Acting Executive Director in further pursuing this proposal.

17. The Board considered that it would be time to engage in an in-depth exchange of ideas on the substance of UNITAR training programmes. The purpose of the Institute is to provide training which contributes to enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations Organization, in particular in the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development. Within this broad mandate, UNITAR must develop programmes responding to priority needs and requests, and which have a catalysing role in addressing the most urgent needs. Unfortunately, these are many and remain unanswered, largely owing to lack of funds. The Board would welcome some ideas as to the mid- and long-term work plan of UNITAR. The Board would wish to propose a global strategy to strengthen the General Fund of UNITAR and pose some guidelines, so that future programme developments will, increasingly, meet the priority needs of Member States.

IV. INTER-AGENCY COOPERATION

18. The coordinator of the Committee on Inter-agency Cooperation presented the report on inter-agency cooperation. The Board appreciated the list of some 70 institutions identified in the Acting Executive Director's report to the General Assembly as regular partners of the Institute. The Board also noted the progress made with respect to enhancing inter-agency cooperation with the ILO Training Centre at Turin and the United Nations Office at Vienna, and considered with approval the following proposed programmes:

(a) Training programme on the World Trade Organization (WTO), which is jointly proposed by UNITAR and the ILO Turin Centre, recommending further discussions with GATT, in order to avoid duplication;

(b) The UNITAR training programme addressed to the diplomatic community accredited to the United Nations Office at Vienna, which would be jointly organized with the Austrian Diplomatic Academy, the United Nations Office at Vienna, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

19. The Board expressed its appreciation regarding the willingness of UNU to cooperate with UNITAR and requested the Acting Executive Director to establish a task force to explore cooperation between the two institutions. It noted that possibilities for cooperation between the two institutions were many, particularly in the thematic areas of Agenda 21 and global governance. The Board instructed the Acting Executive Director to report at the next session of the Board on the progress of the task force.

20. The Board approved the suggestion to develop inter-agency cooperation not only with specialized agencies but also with United Nations bodies such as UNDP and UNEP, particularly in providing training services and assistance in training and capacity-building.

V. FINANCIAL MATTERS

21. The coordinator of the Committee on Finance and Fund-raising presented the report on finance. The Board noted with satisfaction that the Institute had not incurred any deficit in 1993, despite its restructuring and the unilateral appropriation of its funds by the United Nations Office at Geneva, and was not expected to do so in the current year. The Board agreed that the Institute had progressed significantly in its financial health, but that the situation of the General Fund remained fragile. Strategies for systematic fund-raising should now be prepared, since the long-term autonomy and viability of the Institute required regular and sufficient contributions to the General Fund to allow for minimal advance planning.

22. The Board considered again the issue of the rent of the Institute's premises. It noted that the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat had indeed confirmed the lack of legal basis for the unilateral appropriation of rent by the United Nations Office at Geneva, and that the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had requested an immediate resolution of this issue. The Board therefore instructed the Acting Executive Director to request the United Nations Office at Geneva, without further delay, for the reimbursement of the rent unduly seized in 1993; the Board also called on the Acting Executive Director to explore further possible avenues of legal recourse in this matter, should the need arise.

23. The Board noted that the office space currently available to UNITAR was restricted and of very poor quality, and instructed the Acting Executive Director to pursue other options for the location of the Institute and to take immediate steps to improve the location and the attendant services. The Board visited two possible locations, and noted that both locations had some advantages, in addition to evident lower costs, and requested the Acting Executive Director to provide it with details on the terms and conditions, including operational charges and maintenance.

24. The Board considered the findings of the Board of Auditors, and provided guidelines to the Acting Executive Director regarding the measures to be taken by the Institute for implementing the recommendations for the financial period ended 31 December 1993.

VI. UNITAR'S PRESENCE IN NEW YORK

25. The Board discussed again General Assembly resolutions 47/227 and 48/207, with regard to the continuation of UNITAR programmes in New York, and noted the current lack of logistical support for such activities. The Board instructed the Acting Executive Director to resume training programmes in New York at the earliest possible opportunity, and noted with regret that training programmes planned for 1994 could not take place because of logistical problems. It requested him, in cooperation with United Nations Headquarters, to redouble efforts to resume training programmes in New York.

VII. IMPLEMENTATION OF BOARD RESOLUTIONS

26. The Board recalled its authority, under the statute of UNITAR, to formulate principles and policies to govern the activities and operations of the Institute, and noted with dismay that the operational policies it had laid out at its thirty-first session, on the amount of overheads charged by UNITAR against special purpose grants, and its approval of the promotion of UNITAR staff had still not been executed by the United Nations Office at Geneva. It instructed the Acting Executive Director to follow through the implementation of those resolutions without further delay.

VIII. FULL-TIME SENIOR FELLOWS

27. The Board reiterated the decisions taken at its thirty-first session and noted that it would act entirely in compliance with the decision of the Secretary-General on this matter. In this respect, the Board reviewed and slightly amended the resolution adopted at its thirty-first session, and is submitting the following guidelines to the Secretary-General, upon his request:

(a) Appointments of full-time senior fellows should initially be limited to one year;

(b) These appointments should relate to a clear and agreed programme of work, identifying specific outputs to be produced, and their demonstrable impact and direct relationship to the overall activity of UNITAR;

(c) The renewal of appointments should be dependent on the fulfilment of that programme of work;

(d) In the case of renewals, the overall period of appointment should not exceed three years, unless otherwise recommended by the Board;

(e) Neither the senior fellows nor the programmes conducted by them should have any financial implications whatsoever for the United Nations regular budget or for UNITAR General Fund. Any possible cost occurring from the recruitment of full-time senior fellows must be covered by extrabudgetary sources.

IX. ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

28. The Board expressed satisfaction with the work of the committees and commended the current assiduous and excellent contribution of the coordinators. It decided to maintain the number of committees as well as their composition.

29. The Board considered the request of the Acting Executive Director for guidance on the nomination of additional Trustees. It advised him of its approval on the appointment of Trustees from Cameroon, Germany and India. It also expressed its approval of the possible nomination of a second Arabic-speaking Trustee, as well as an additional Trustee from a Western European country.

30. The Board noted the request for observer status by one Member State. It stated that no such status could be conferred except to representatives of specialized agencies or of organizations within and outside the United Nations system. Considering that Trustees are nominated in their personal capacity, the Board requested the Chairman and the Acting Executive Director to transmit this information to the requesting Member State, and to seek other forms of participation for that country.

31. The Board took note of the acceptance by the Executive Director of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) of its invitation to participate as an observer in its future sessions.

X. OTHER MATTERS

32. The Board commended the Acting Executive Director on his administrative and financial management of the Institute, as well as on his development of objective-oriented programmes. In the light of article 4.2. of the statute, the Board recommended that the Acting Executive Director be appointed to the position of Executive Director. In arriving at this recommendation, the Board noted the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the filling of this post would overcome some of the uncertainties facing the Institute. The Board felt that the stability of the Institute required that this appointment be effective without any delay.

33. The Board requested its Chairman, together with any other Trustees, to request a meeting with the Secretary-General to reinitiate an open dialogue with the United Nations and to discuss ways to enhance cooperation.

34. The Board decided to reconvene in the second half of March 1995.

ANNEX III

List of training events

1 July 1992 - 30 June 1994

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC.	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO / other
1.	Diplomatic Training Programme/Ethiopia: Multilateral Diplomacy	29 June-3 July 1992	Addis Ababa	5	20	1		
2.	UNITAR/FINAFRICA Seminar on External Debt and the UN System	1-3 July 1992	Geneva	3	21			
3.	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	6 July-14 August 1992	The Hague	30	17	17		
4.	Workshop on the Structure, Retrieval and Use of UN Documentation	13-17 July 1992	New York	5	32	28		
5.	SADCC Training Course	10-28 August 1992	Harare	15	5			
6.	GIS: Workshop for Urban and Health Care Management	24-28 August 1992	São Paulo, Brazil	5	26	1		
7.	New York Training Seminar on Peace-keeping	24-28 August 1992	New York	5	43	33	4	6
8.	Media Training Programme for Broadcasters and Journalists	10 September 1992	New York	1	15	15		
9.	Special Briefing on Peace-keeping	14 September 1992	New York	1	75	38		
	SUB TOTAL			*70*	*254*	*N/A*	*4*	*6*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
10.	UNITAR/Clark Atlanta University UN Semester Programme	14 September - 18 December 1992	New York	70	11			
11.	The Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations	14-18 September 1992	Geneva	4	23	23		
12.	General Briefing for New Delegates on the Work of the Forty-seventh Session of the General Assembly	16-17 September 1992	New York	2	125	46		
13.	Special Briefing for New Delegates on the Work of the Second Committee of the General Assembly	17 September 1992	New York	1	36	28		
14.	Special Briefing for New Delegates on the Work of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly	18 September 1992	New York	1	29	26		
15.	Procedures for the Settlement of Commercial Disputes at GATT	22-23 September 1992	Geneva	2	22	22		
16.	Orientation Seminar for Newly Accredited Members to Permanent Missions in Geneva	28-30 September 1992	Geneva	3	46	30		
17.	GIS: Advanced Workshop for Environmental Management	28 September - 2 October 1992	Kathmandu	6	13	1		
18.	UNITAR Forum on Access and Use of UN Information Systems by the Diplomatic Community	5 October 1992	Geneva	1	100	56	12	
19.	Media Training Programme for Broadcasters and Journalists from Developing Countries	8-16 October 1992	New York	7	15	15		
	SUB-TOTAL			*97*	*420*	*N/A*	*12*	

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
20.	African Development Bank/World Bank/UNITAR Seminar on Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Africa)	19 October - 6 November 1992	Harare	15	30			
21.	GIS: Introductory Workshop for Environmental Management	25-31 October 1992	Druskininkai, Lithuania	7	26	2		
22.	Electoral Assistance Training Course	26 October - 6 November 1992	New York	10	37		37	
23.	Diplomatic Training Programme in Ethiopia: International Organizations	2-6 November 1992	Addis Ababa	5	30	1		
24.	Diplomatic Training Programme in Ethiopia: International Economic Relations	16-20 November 1992	Addis Ababa	5	30	1		
25.	African Development Bank/World Bank/UNITAR Seminar on Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Africa)	30 November - 11 December 1992	Rabat	10	30			
26.	Training Programme in Intermodal Transportation and Logistics Management for Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia	30 November - 18 December 1992	Hamburg	15	11	3		
27.	Basic Communication Skills	2-3 December 1992	Geneva	2	14	14		
28.	Seminar on Disaster Relief Management for High Commissioners and Regional Plan Directors	3-4 December 1992	Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso	2	49	1	3	4
29.	Orientation Course on the Security Council for Members of the Council	7-11 December 1992	New York	5	21	8		
	SUB-TOTAL			*76*	*278*	*N/A*	*40*	*4*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
30.	Diplomatic Training Programme in Ethiopia: International Economic Institutions	7-11 December 1992	Addis Ababa	5	30	1		
31.	Awareness Workshop for Decision-makers in Disaster Relief Management	8-11 December 1992	Saly-Portudal, Senegal	4	14	1		1
32.	UNITAR/IPS Training Programme for Journalists in International Cooperation and Multilateral Diplomacy for Environmental Awareness	all year	New York	70	50	30		
33.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Debt Management	18-26 January 1993	Windhoek	7	78	7		
34.	Workshop on Public Speaking	26-27 January 1993	Geneva	2	10	10		
35.	UNEP/UNITAR Regional Workshop on the Role of Industry and Trade in the Implementation of PIC (in association with FAO, ESCAP, UNIDO, GIFAP, ICCA)	3-5 February 1993	Cha-Am, Thailand	3	93	20	7	
36.	UNEP/UNITAR National Training Workshop on the Implementation of the London Guidelines and NRPTC	8-10 February 1993	New Delhi	3	100	2		
37.	Workshop on the Structure, Retrieval and Use of United Nations Documentation	8-12 February 1993	New York	5	17	14		1
38.	Peace-keeping Forum on Mozambique	11 February 1993	New York	1	78	57	3	5
39.	UNEP/UNITAR Sub-regional Workshop on the Implementation of PIC	11 February 1993	New Delhi	1	100	2		
	SUB-TOTAL			*101*	*570*	*N/A*	*10*	*6*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
40.	CERDI/UNITAR Workshop on International Economic Development	11-12 February 1993	Geneva	2	49	11		
41.	Peace-keeping Forum on Second Generation Operations	22 February 1993	New York	1	66	42	8	9
42.	Introduction to International Economics	22-26 February 1993	Geneva	5	18	18		
43.	UNDP-PAPP/UNITAR Workshop on Environmental Negotiations and Dispute Resolution	23-27 February 1993	Jerusalem	5	20	1		
44.	Inter-Agency Seminar on the International Civil Service and the UN Common System	1-3 March 1993	Geneva	3	18		8	
45.	UNITAR/EPFL Advanced Sub-Regional Workshop on GIS for Environmental and Natural Resource Management	1-19 March 1993	Frutillar, Chile	16	20	10		
46.	Workshop on the Structure, Retrieval and Use of United Nations Documentation	8-12 March 1993	New York	5	38	38		
47.	FASID/UNITAR Training Course on International Organisations	8-15 March 1993	Geneva	6	18	1		
48.	Peace-keeping Forum on Preventive Diplomacy	18 March 1993	New York	1	69	38	5	20
49.	UNITAR and Columbia University Seminar on International Diplomacy of Wars of Secession	26-27 March 1993	Columbia Univ., New York	2	35			
50.	Introduction to International Economics	30-31 March 1993	New York	2	48	48		
	SUB-TOTAL			*48*	*380*	*N/A*	*21*	*29*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
51.	Environmental Information Systems (EIS) International Working Group	4-8 April 1993	Graz, Austria	3	10	10	2	
52.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Seminar on the Legal Aspects of Debt Management	5-7 April 1993	Kathmandu	3	103	4		
53.	ACCIS/UNITAR Forum on INTERNET (a global network of Computer Networks)	6 April 1993	Geneva	1	157	80		
54.	UNITAR/PAPP Seminar on Multilateral Economic Negotiations	19-23 April 1993	Jerusalem	5	21	1	1	
55.	Workshop on the Structure, Retrieval and Use of United Nations Documentation	27-29 April 1993	Geneva	3	13	10	2	1
56.	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	26-30 April 1993	Geneva	5	15	10		
57.	UNEP/UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on the Implementation of PIC for Spanish-speaking Countries of Central America and the Caribbean	3-7 May 1993	San José	5	76	10		
58.	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	3-7 May 1993	Geneva	5	10	7	1	2
59.	Management Development and Trade Seminar	10-21 May 1993	Addis Ababa	12	25	1		
	SUB-TOTAL			*42*	*431*	*N/A*	*6*	*1*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
60.	New York Training Seminar on Peace-keeping (Manhattanville College)	17-21 May 1993	New York	5	27	15	6	
61.	UNITAR/IIAP Training Course on Multilateral Diplomacy and International Cooperation	24-28 May 1993	Geneva	5	38	22		
62.	Peace-keeping Forum; The Future Role of Germany in the Field of Peace and Security	26 May 1993	New York	1	51	34	4	10
63.	Orientation Course for New Members of Permanent Missions on the Work of the United Nations	7-21 June 1993	New York	11	36	30		
64.	Workshop on the Procedures for the Settlement of Trade Disputes at GATT	8-9 June 1993	Geneva	2	14	12		
65.	AFRICA GIS 1993: UNITAR Programme on Environmental Integrated Information Systems	14-17 June 1993	Tunis	4	107	24	18	2
66.	Seminar on the Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations	14-18 June 1993	Geneva	5	18	15		
67.	Environmental Information Systems International Working Group	18 June 1993	Tunis	1	10	10	2	
68.	Seminar on Current Issues and Trends in the UN System	21-25 June 1993	Geneva	5	14	11		
69.	Awareness Workshop for Decision-Makers in Disaster Management	22-25 June 1993	Selingue, Mali	4	13	3		
	SUB-TOTAL			*43*	*328*	*N/A*	*30*	*12*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
70.	Sub-regional Awareness Seminar for Senior Officials in Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Namibia, Zimbabwe)	5 July 1993	Harare	1	18	2		
71.	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law	5 July - 13 August 1993	The Hague	30	20	20		
72.	National Follow-up Workshop in Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Namibia, Zimbabwe)	6-9 July 1993	Harare	4	44	2		
73.	FAO/UNEP/UNITAR Regional Workshop on Progress in the Implementation of the International Code of Conduct and the FAO/UNEP Joint Programme on PIC	19-22 July 1993	Santiago	4	76	20		
74.	Computer Training Programme	17 August - 11 November 1993	Geneva	33	205	32	10	11
75.	UNITAR/São Paulo Municipality/University of São Paulo Advanced Workshop on GIS for Urban Planning Management	30 August - 3 September 1993	São Paulo, Brazil	5	23	1		
76.	MEDALUS/UNITAR Workshop on Policy-Oriented Research on Desertification	6-8 September 1993	Geneva	3	18	5		
77.	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Core Programme)	6-24 September 1993	Burg Schlaining, Austria	17	24	14	9	1
	SUB-TOTAL			*97*	*428*	*N/A*	*19*	*12*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
78.	UNITAR/INC-Desertification Workshop on Information Systems for Managing Desertification	21-24 September 1993	Geneva	4	33	18	3	3
79.	Round Robin Follow-up Meeting	27-28 September 1993	Edmonton, Canada	2	13	8		
80.	Resource Development Workshop on Environmental Decision-Making	4-6 October 1993	Geneva	3	25	6	5	7
81.	Training of Trainers in GIS for Environmental Management for UNEP/UNITAR Former Trainers	4-15 October 1993	EPFL, Lausanne	10	10	9	1	
82.	Sub-regional Awareness Seminar for Senior Officials in Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia)	18 October 1993	Lusaka	1	32	5		
83.	National Follow-up Workshop in Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland)	18-22 October 1993	Lilongwe	5	27	3		
84.	Seminar on the Setting, Issues and Techniques of Multilateral Economic Negotiations	18-22 October 1993	Geneva	5	16	15	1	
85.	National Follow-up Workshop on Legal Aspects of Debt Management (for Lesotho, Zambia)	19-22 October 1993	Lusaka	4	29	2		
86.	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Extended Programme)	October 1993 - May 1994	international	120	6	4	2	
87.	Advanced Workshop in GIS for Environmental Monitoring and Ecological Planning	1-5 November 1993	Banska Bystrica, Slovakia	5	20	1		
	SUB-TOTAL			*159*	*211*	*N/A*	*12*	*10*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
88.	Orientation Seminar for the Newly Accredited Members of Permanent Missions to the United Nations at Geneva	8-10 November 1993	Geneva	3	53	37		
89.	UNITAR/PAP-RAC Workshop in GIS for Integrated Coastal Area Management	13-18 November 1993	Alexandria, Egypt	6	16	6		
90.	UNEP/UNITAR/ICIMOD Advanced Cycle II Workshop on GIS for Integrated Planning	14-18 November 1993	Dhaka	5	17	1		
91.	Advanced Regional Workshop on the use of EIS for Integrated Environmental Management	22-26 November 1993	Cha-Am, Thailand	5	10	7		
92.	Follow-up Workshop in Legal Aspects of Debt Management	28 November-2 December 1993	Karachi, Pakistan	5	47	2		
93.	National Follow-up Workshop on Legal Aspects of Debt Management	29 November-2 December 1993	Bombay, India	4	46	1		
94.	Introduction to International Economics	29 November-3 December 1993	Geneva	5	20	17		
95.	UNEP/UNITAR Training Programme in Environmental Law and Policy	29 November - 17 December 1993	Nairobi	14	23	23		6
96.	Seminar on Disaster Control for the Central Administration in Senegal	6-9 December 1993	Sali, Senegal	4	36	1		
97.	Seminar on Sources of Finance for Economic and Social Development (for Mongolia)	6-14 December 1993	Ulaanbaatar	7	20	1		
	SUB-TOTAL			*58*	*288*	*N/A*		*6*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	No. OF PARTIC.	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
98.	Seminar on Disaster Control for Provincial Authorities (Eastern Provinces) in Burkina Faso	13-18 December 1993	Ouagadougou	6	35	1		
99.	Regional Follow-up Workshop on the Implementation of Prior Informed Consent (jointly with UNEP, FAO and GTZ)	13-16 December 1993	Cha-Am, Thailand	4	30	18	8	
100.	National Workshop on Chemical Safety and Prior Informed Consent	13-16 December 1993	Havana	4	85	3	6	10
101.	Regional Information Session on the International Conference on Chemical Safety in Stockholm (jointly with IPCS, UNEP, FAO, GTZ)	17-18 December 1993	Bangkok	2	40	18	9	6
102.	Round Robin (4) Meeting of Participating Laboratories	December 1993	Edmonton, Canada	2	13	8		
103.	Task Force Meeting to Strengthen Decision-Making Capabilities for PIC Import Decisions in Developing Countries	15-17 January 1994	Geneva	3	10	7	3	
104.	Seminar: Effective Time Management	24-25 January 1994	Geneva	2	15	15		
105.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Awareness Seminar for Senior Officers in the Legal Aspects of Debt and Financial Management	7-11 February 1994	Gerzensee, Switzerland	5	23	6		
106.	Privileges and Immunities of Members of Permanent Missions Accredited to the United Nations at Geneva	14 February 1994	Geneva	1	25	21		
	SUB-TOTAL			*29*	*276*	*N/A*	*26*	*16*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
107.	FASID/UNITAR Training Course on International Organizations	21-25 February 1994	Geneva	5	24	1		
108.	Workshop on Procedures for the Settlement of Trade Disputes at GATT	1-2 March 1994	Geneva	2	22	22		
109.	Computer Training Programme	1 March - 30 June 1994	Geneva	72	150	23	30	
110.	Workshop on Public Speaking	11-12 April 1994	Geneva	2	10	10		
111.	EIS Training Strategy in Africa	26 April 1994	Geneva	1	5	1	3	1
112.	Workshop on the Structure, Retrieval and Use of UN Documentation	26-28 April 1994	Geneva	3	19	19		
113.	AFRICAGIS Preparation Meeting	27-28 April 1994	Geneva	2	14	5	3	1
114.	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	2-6 May 1994	Geneva	5	20	17		
115.	Training Programme to Promote the Implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Challenges and Opportunities	9-14 May 1994	Harare	6	70	1		
116.	Seminar on the Structure and Functions of the Principal Organs of the United Nations	9-11 May 1994	Geneva	3	13	9		
117.	GIS for Early Warning Systems in CILSS Countries	9 May - 17 June 1994	Niamey	30	12	10		
	SUB-TOTAL			*131*	*359*	*N/A*	*36*	*2*

NO.	TRAINING ACTIVITY	DATE	VENUE	NO. OF DAYS	NO. OF PARTIC	COUNTRIES	UN	NGO/ other
118.	On the Job Training Evaluation in Africa	20 May 1994	Toulouse, France	1	23	11	4	2
119.	Training Programme to Promote the Implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Challenges and Opportunities	23-27 May 1994	Vilnius	5	80	1		
120.	Training Programme to Promote the Implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - Challenges and Opportunities	13-17 June 1994	Hanoi	5	80	1		
121.	National Workshop on Chemicals Management in Mexico	20-23 June 1994	Mexico City	4	75	4	2	20
122.	UNITAR Sub-Regional Workshop on Negotiation and Drafting of Loan Agreements	20-24 June 1994	Addis Ababa	5	60	15		
123.	Awareness Workshop for Decision-Makers in Disaster Management	27-29 June 1994	Nouakchott	3	15	3		2
124.	Sub-Regional Workshop on the Implementation of PIC and Related Issues of Chemicals Management	27 June - 1 July 1994	Santa Marta, Colombia	5	41	5	3	4
125.	UNITAR/IPA Fellowship Programme in Peacemaking and Preventive Diplomacy (Core Programme)	27 June - 8 July 1994	Burg Schlaining, Austria	12	30	13	15	2
	SUB-TOTAL			*40*	*404*	*N/A*	*24*	*10*
	TOTAL			*991*	*4642*	*N/A*	*240*	*136*

ANNEX IV

Statistics on training programmes, 1 July 1992-30 June 1994

Country	Status on 30 June 1992	Number of participants 1 July 1992-30 June 1994	Status on 30 June 1994
Afghanistan	59	13	72
Albania	9	4	13
Algeria	85	22	107
Angola	22	3	25
Antigua and Barbuda	9	7	15
Argentina	123	20	143
Armenia	2	8	10
Australia	68	97	165
Austria	74	28	102
Azerbaijan	0	7	7
Bahamas	69	7	76
Bahrain	108	6	114
Bangladesh	78	64	142
Barbados	75	7	82
Belarus	8	7	15
Belgium	68	8	76
Belize	14	9	23
Benin	89	7	96
Bhutan	90	21	111
Bolivia	58	19	77
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	14	14
Botswana	202	24	226
Brazil	90	77	167
Brunei Darussalam	56	33	89
Bulgaria	82	8	90
Burkina Faso	0	92	92
Burundi	69	11	80
Cambodia	69	1	70
Cameroon	77	10	87
Canada	120	15	135
Cape Verde	46	8	54
Central African Republic	72	1	73

Country	Status on 30 June 1992	Number of participants 1 July 1992-30 June 1994	Status on 30 June 1994
Chad	81	13	94
Chile	111	33	144
China	219	34	253
Colombia	103	48	151
Comoros	24	3	27
Congo	42	0	42
Costa Rica	64	123	187
Côte d'Ivoire	158	13	171
Croatia	0	22	22
Cuba	100	108	208
Cyprus	41	8	49
Czech Republic	98	13	111
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	38	6	44
Denmark	43	14	57
Djibouti	32	15	47
Dominica	19	3	22
Dominican Republic	65	14	79
Ecuador	89	23	112
Egypt	217	59	276
El Salvador	51	123	174
Equatorial Guinea	15	3	17
Eritrea	0	7	7
Estonia	7	15	22
Ethiopia	153	207	360
Fiji	59	13	72
Finland	105	10	115
France	224	27	251
Gabon	119	10	129
Gambia	39	8	47
Georgia	0	0	0
Germany	351	64	415
Ghana	203	40	243
Greece	44	10	54
Grenada	23	0	23
Guatemala	64	25	89

Country	Status on 30 June 1992	Number of participants 1 July 1992-30 June 1994	Status on 30 June 1994
Guinea	115	4	119
Guinea-Bissau	33	5	38
Guyana	56	6	62
Haiti	195	16	211
Honduras	92	14	106
Hungary	60	11	71
Iceland	13	6	19
India	118	358	476
Indonesia	232	38	270
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	106	24	130
Iraq	139	19	158
Ireland	42	15	57
Israel	66	74	140
Italy	53	8	61
Jamaica	107	29	136
Japan	91	52	143
Jordan	85	9	94
Kazakhstan	0	12	12
Kenya	137	31	168
Kiribati	0	1	1
Kuwait	158	24	182
Kyrgyzstan	0	11	11
Lao People's Democratic Republic	34	18	52
Latvia	5	25	30
Lebanon	49	6	55
Lesotho	60	32	92
Liberia	71	8	79
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	126	8	134
Liechtenstein	6	6	12
Lithuania	4	113	117
Luxembourg	11	5	16
Madagascar	84	12	96
Malawi	68	55	123
Malaysia	136	40	176

Country	Status on 30 June 1992	Number of participants 1 July 1992-30 June 1994	Status on 30 June 1994
Maldives	31	2	33
Mali	102	20	122
Malta	97	8	105
Marshall Islands	3	7	10
Mauritania	53	17	70
Mauritius	50	13	63
Mexico	193	153	346
Micronesia (Federated States of)	5	10	15
Mongolia	116	29	145
Morocco	101	53	154
Mozambique	54	64	118
Myanmar	102	13	115
Namibia	54	36	90
Nepal	80	52	132
Netherlands	77	15	92
New Zealand	73	15	88
Nicaragua	81	13	94
Niger	89	14	103
Nigeria	260	47	307
Norway	40	19	59
Oman	119	16	135
Pakistan	130	82	212
Palestine	0	5	5
Panama	82	19	101
Papua New Guinea	53	1	54
Paraguay	40	11	51
Peru	112	36	148
Philippines	182	23	205
Poland	91	11	102
Portugal	51	8	59
Qatar	82	9	91
Republic of Korea	162	25	187
Republic of Moldova	0	0	0
Romania	0	17	17
Russian Federation	0	22	22

Country	Status on 30 June 1992	Number of participants 1 July 1992-30 June 1994	Status on 30 June 1994
Rwanda	80	5	85
Saint Kitts and Nevis	17	0	17
Saint Lucia	24	1	25
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13	0	13
Samoa	0	4	4
San Marino	6	2	8
Sao Tome and Principe	18	0	18
Saudi Arabia	134	3	137
Senegal	167	70	237
Seychelles	19	2	21
Sierra Leone	56	7	63
Singapore	122	17	139
Slovakia	0	34	34
Slovenia	0	6	6
Solomon Islands	17	3	20
Somalia	55	4	59
South Africa	19	13	32
Spain	28	7	35
Sri Lanka	90	18	108
Sudan	167	20	187
Suriname	105	2	107
Swaziland	80	15	95
Sweden	120	8	128
Syrian Arab Republic	75	8	83
Tajikistan	0	1	1
Thailand	172	38	210
Togo	69	1	70
Trinidad and Tobago	105	12	117
Tunisia	111	46	157
Turkey	117	14	131
Turkmenistan	1	7	8
Uganda	264	24	288
Ukraine	17	8	25
United Arab Emirates	0	2	2

Country	Status on 30 June 1992	Number of participants 1 July 1992-30 June 1994	Status on 30 June 1994
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	129	22	151
United Republic of Tanzania	0	20	20
United States of America	258	64	2
Uruguay	65	9	74
Uzbekistan	0	7	7
Vanuatu	15	6	21
Venezuela	214	25	239
Viet Nam	131	96	227
Yemen	159	9	168
Yugoslavia	81	4	85
Zaire	148	1	149
Zambia	168	73	241
Zimbabwe	112	163	275
United Nations system	929	263	1 192
Organization of African Unity	0	9	9
NGOs/Other	631	174	666
Total	15 617	5 086	20 703

ANNEX V

Contributions

A. Contributions to the General Fund, 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1994

Country	Amount (United States dollars)
Brazil	5 000
Brunei Darussalam	5 000
Chile	10 000
China	20 000
Côte d'Ivoire	1 000
Cyprus	2 000
France	107 831
Ghana	3 000
Greece	10 000
Guyana	1 004
India	20 635
Indonesia	4 000
Japan	300 000
Lebanon	2 000
Malawi	25
Malta	2 729
Mauritius	1 921
Mexico	10 000
Nigeria	77 187
Oman	9 000
Pakistan	30 000
Philippines	3 361
Qatar	15 000
Republic of Korea	20 000
Romania	1 010
Suriname	1 000
Switzerland	201 533
Thailand	1 000
Tunisia	3 666
United Republic of Tanzania	1 245
Venezuela	10 000
TOTAL	880 147

B. Special purpose grants

1. List of contributors

Australia:	Foreign Affairs Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB)
Austria:	Foreign Affairs
Belgium:	General Staff - MOD - Ministry of Defence
Canada:	Alberta Oil Sands Technology and Research Authority (AOSTRA) Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Syncrude Canada Ltd
Chile:	University of Chile*
China:	China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)
Czech Republic:	Foreign Affairs
Denmark:	DANIDA*
Egypt:	Cabinet of Ministers. Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC)
France:	Centre national d'études spatiales (CNES)* Foreign Affairs Ministry of Cooperation Spot Image*
Germany:	Büro Führungskräfte zu Internationalen Organisationen (BFIO) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Gmbh
Ireland:	Foreign Affairs (Development Corporation)
Italy:	Inter Press Service (IPS)
Japan:	Foreign Affairs Foundation for Advanced Studies on International Development (FASIO)
Netherlands:	Foreign Affairs Foundation for Sustainable Development
Norway:	Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Singapore:	Institute of Policy Studies*
Sweden:	Foreign Affairs

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* Contribution in kind (training material, travel, accommodation costs, etc.)

Switzerland:	Directorate of Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DCA) Federal Office for Foreign Economic Affairs (BAWI) Foreign Affairs
Trinidad and Tobago:	Petrotrin
United Kingdom:	Foreign Office International Ecotechnology Research Centre
United States of America:	Asia Foundation Carnegie Corporation of New York Clark University* Department of Energy (DOE) Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI)* EOSAT Corporation* Ford Foundation Kunstadter Family Foundation National Institute for Dispute Resolution (NIDR) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA) Rockfeller Financial Services The Arthur Ross Foundation The McKnight Foundation The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation United States Agency for International Development (USAID) United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Sequoia Foundation United States Institute for Peace (USIP) World Resource Institute (WRI)
Venezuela:	Petroleos de Venezuela SA (PDVSA)
Regional organizations:	Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT) European Community International Academy of Environment Observatoire du Sahara et du Sahel (OSS)
United Nations system:	Global Environmental Facility (GEF) International Labour Organization (ILO/Turin Centre)* United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Department of Peace-keeping Operations

2. Contributions under special purpose grant agreements for the period 1 July 1992 to 30 June 1994

(United States dollars)

Training projects	Code AGB	1992	1993	1994	Total
Disaster management	401	126 433	165 562		291 995
Computer literacy	902		21 018	17 068	38 086
Preventive diplomacy	103	55 000	226 209	290 454	571 663
Legal aspects of debt management	204	340 000		416 666	756 666
	205	100 000	283 000		383 000
	206		16 484		16 484
	207		167 690	7 280	174 970
	233			127 604	127 604
Financial resources for economic and social development, Mongolia	209		31 766		31 766
International organizations for Japanese civil servants	108	13 793	21 470	11 623	46 886
Junior professional officers	811		103 465	105 567	209 032
	814	74 707	80 000		154 707
	820	95 195	96 351		191 546
	093		57 079		57 079
Environmental and natural resource management	312	102 480	190 000	249 735	542 215
	313	300 000	320 110		620 110
	317		5 141		5 141
	318		408 374	64 384	472 758
	319		99 690	400 000	499 690
	322		48 276		48 276
	323		220 486	107 000	327 486
	329			37 829	37 829

Training projects	Code AGB	1992	1993	1994	Total
NASA/UNITAR joint programme	321	26 175	188 154		214 329
Economic and environmental negotiations, dispute resolution for Palestinian people	610		55 370		55 370
Peace-keeping training videos	115	136 000	14 985	2 750	153 735
Foreign affairs training for Ethiopian officers	126		556 000	46 078	602 078
Environmental law and policy	325		58 735		58 735
UNITAR Centre for Heavy Crude and Tar Sands - Edmonton	527	60 000	100 000	170 000	330 000
Sixth International Conference on Heavy Crude - Houston	528			100 000	100 000
Workshop on port management and operations - Hamburg	630		8 000		8 000
Conference on UNTAC - Singapore	135			50 000	50 000
Workshop on transportation management and policy for Estonia, Slovenia and Lithuania	AGA 554		72 600		72 600
Seminar in peace-keeping	AGA 555	5 000	20 000		25 000
Total					7 274 836

ANNEX VI

Roster of cooperating institutions

Multilateral diplomacy

Institution and Contact Point	Description of Institution	Area of Collaboration	Activities
Academy of International Law Carnegieplein 2 2517 KJ The Hague Netherlands Mr. W.A. Hamel, Treasurer Tel.: 31-70- 302 42 42 Fax: 31-70- 361 78 27	International teaching and research centre for private and public international law	International Law	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law Activities funded through programme budget/UN Legal Office
Foundation for Advanced Studies in International Development (FASID) 4th floor Sakura-Honcho Building 4-10, Nikonbashi-Honcho-3-chome Chuo-Ku, Tokyo 103 Japan Mr. Shinsuke Hirai Executive Director Tel.:03 3270-6781 Fax: 03-3270-6780	Foundation supported by the Japanese Government and business circles, promoting education and research activities on development assistance	Multilateral Diplomacy & International Cooperation	Annual Joint Training Programme on International Organizations for Japanese government officials Activities funded through SPG

Institution and Contact Point	Description of Institution	Area of Collaboration	Activities
Institut International d'Administration Publique (IIAP) 2, Avenue de l'Observatoire 75006 Paris Mr. Didier Maus, Director Tel.33-1-43264900 33-1-43546799 Fax.33-1-43251811	National Training Institute for civil /diplomatic service		IIAP/UNITAR training programme in diplomacy and international cooperation
Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur le Développement International, (CERDI) 65, Boulevard Gergovia 63000 Clermont Ferrand France Professeur Guillaumont Tel. 33-73-431200 Fax: 33-73-431228	University Research Centre specializing in Development Studies	Multilateral diplomacy/International cooperation	CERDI/UNITAR workshop on Intl. economic development
ISS Institute of Social Studies P.O. Box 29766 2502 LT The Hague Netherlands Prof. N. Schrijver Tel.: 31 70 4 260 460 Fax : 31 70 4 260 799	Graduate Centre specialized in international, policy-oriented social science teaching, interdisciplinary research and advisory work in the field of development studies	Multilateral Diplomacy & Intl. Cooperation/Intl.Law	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law

Institution and Contact Point	Description of Institution	Area of Collaboration	Activities
University of Kent Darwin College Canterbury Kent CT2 7NY United Kingdom Dr. Andrew Williams Tel: 44-227-764000 Fax: 44-227-475470	University	Multilateral Diplomacy/Intl. cooperation	Programme development
International Court of Justice Carnegieplein 2 The Hague Netherlands Mr. Valencia-Ospina, Registrar Tel.: 31-70-392 44 41	UN organ	International Law	UN/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law
GATT Jeffrey Gertler Counsellor, Legal Affairs Division Centre William Rappard 154, rue de Lausanne 1211 Geneva 21 tel: 739 53 52 fax: 739 57 62	UN agency	training programme in multilateral diplomacy	programme development and programme implementation

Institution and Contact Point	Description of Institution	Area of Collaboration	Activities
UNCTAD Bruno Lanvin M. Gibbs Habib Ouane Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10 tel: 974 895 fax: 907 00 42	UN organ	training programme in multilateral diplomacy	programme development and programme implementation
Conference on Disarmament Jennifer Mackby Political Affairs Officer Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10 tel: 917 22 98 fax:		training programme in multilateral diplomacy	programme implementation
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Omar Bakhet Acting Director, Division of External Relation Case postale 2500 1211 Geneva 2 Dépôt tel: 739 81 11 fax: 731 95 46	UN organ	training programme in multilateral diplomacy	programme implementation

Institution and Contact Point	Description of Institution	Area of Collaboration	Activities
UNDP PAPP PO Box 51319 Jerusalem Mr. Roger Guarda Special Representative Tel: 972-2-810812 Fax: 972-2-810768	UNDP Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People	Training in environmental negotiations/training in multilateral economic negotiations	programme implementation
Centre for Human Rights Anne Gallagher Human Rights Officer Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10 tel: 734 60 11 fax: 733 98 79		training programme in multilateral diplomacy	programme implementation
UNDP Alan Doss Director, European Office Palais des Nations 1211 Geneva 10 tel: 798 86 00 fax:798 75 24	UN programme	training programme in multilateral diplomacy	programme implementation